THE CONSUMER'S HARVEST. BARGAINS.

NEVER-ENDING ATTRACTIONS.

As to the exact date of this event there is some difference of opinion. The best authorities fix it in the year of Rome 749, near the ring what about this unearthly racket four rods wide and miles an this country.

The reasons we can afford to sell at such fearful low prices is that the entire eastern markets are terrible overstocked, and we are doing such an immense business that we are always in the markets with the ready Cash-Cash to buy up the bargains, while small merchants are generally hard up, and if they were not they could not buy as cheap, as they cannot handle large quantities. Large dealers are the only ones that can take advantage of the terrible sacrifices that are being

We are retailing new styles at less figures than small dealers in the city and country have paid for the stock they have

on hand. These are the times when men should make their money go as far as possible, and before you purchase one dollar's worth of Men's, Youth's Boys and Children's Clothing, Hats, Caps or Furnishing goods see our immense stock, and our very low The different departments of our immense establishment are crowded with customers from morning until night.

MABLEY, the One-Price Clothier,

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124, 126, 128, 130, 132, and 134 Woodward Ave., DETROIT.

THE YPSILANTI MARBLE WORKS, BATCHELDER & CO., MONUMENTS and TOMBSTONES,



Made of AMERICAN and ITALIAN MARBLE and GRAN-ITE of all kinds. Also SAND STONE MONUMENTS. COPEING for Cemetery Lots, IRON SETTEES,

CHAIRS, VASES, and URNS for Cemetries and Lawns. All work executed by first-class workmen and delivered and erected in a good and substantial manner in any part of the State, and prices on favorable terms. Just re-

MARBELIZED SLATE BRACKET SHELVES

Representing the Different Varieties of Foreign Marble. H. BATCHELDER, G. W. LOUGHRIDGE, J. H. WILCOX.

J. H. WORTLEY

Is Closing Out His Stock of

AT COST.

NOW IS YOUR CHANCE.

North Side Congress St.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla



For Scrofula, and all scrofulous diseases, Erysipelas, Rose, or St. Antho-ny's Fire, Eruptions and Eruptive diseases of the skin, Ulcerations of the Liver, Stomach, Kidneys, Lungs, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Blotches, Tumors, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Ulcers,

Sores, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Pain in the Bones, Side and Head, Female the Bones, Side and Head, Weakness, Sterility, Leucorrhœa, arising from internal ulceration, and Uterine disease, Syphilitic and Mercurial diseases, Dropsy, Dyspepsia, Emaciation, General Debility, and for Purifying the

This Sarsaparilla is a combination of vegetable alteratives — Stillingia, Mandrake, Yellow Dock - with the Iodides of Potassium and Iron, and is the most efficacious medicine yet known for the diseases it is intended to cure.

Its ingredients are so skilfully com-

bined, that the full alterative effect of each is assured, and while it is so mild as to be harmless even to children, it is still so effectual as to purge out from the system those impurities and corruptions which develop into loathsome disease.

The reputation it enjoys is derived from its cures, and the confidence which prominent physicians all over the country repose in it, prove their experience of its usefulness.

Certificates attesting its virtues have accumulated, and are constantly being received, and as many of these cases are publicly known, they furnish convincing evidence of the superiority of this Sarting the superiority of the Sarting of the superiority of the superio saparilla over every other alterative medicine. So generally is its superiority to any other medicine known, that we need do no more than to assure the public that the best qualities it has ever possessed are strictly maintained.

PREPARED BY Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass., Practical and Analytical Chemists. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

HAVE YOU GOT

Rheumatism, Ague, Neuralgia, Liver Complaint? or are you Bilious and Blood out of order? If yes, MUER'S PILULES will fix you everytime, or money refunded. 50 cents per box-50 large pills. A sure cure for chills. Sold only by FRED. F. INGRAM,

WHITLEY,
Corner Cross and Huron Sts., is the place to get your tailoring, cutting, or making up to order done Also repairing and cleaning. Satisfaction guaran-

On HIGH PRICES in full blast

King Combination Captured.

Peddlars Demoralized and in Full Retreat.

An Entire New Deal, with CASH for Trumps.

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ranted for 3 years. \$150 for an elegant ESTEY ORGAN, In all of the latest styles. Also Trunks

\$125 for an elegant TABER ORGAN, 7 stops. Warranted for 10 years.

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DEON. Everything in the Musical line at

equally low prices. Pianos and Organs to Rent. Rent ap-

plied if purchased. PIANOS AND ORGANS TUNED AND REPAIRED. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Don't be bulldozed by travelling peddlars into buying worthless instruments, when you can buy RELIABLE and first-class instruments at home, and of responsible parties.

Chas. E. Samson,

GENERAL AGENT.

New Store. New Goods. New Prices.

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13 Huron t., Who has just received a large and well selected stock of Boots and Shoes of the latest styles, in Spring and Summer Goods

CENTS',

LADIES', MISSES', and CHILDRENS' wear.

you call and examine

Goods & Prices before you make your spring

purehase. We can save you money by so doing. We have in stock a splendid

HATS AND CAPS

7 stops. Warranted for 10 years. and Valises and Gents' Furnishing Goods. Don't forget the place, 13 Huron St., near Post Office.

MARTIN & BICKFORD.



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The "CROWNING GLORY" Baking Oven Extending Rearward ER RESERVOIR. It is m

SHERMAN S. JEWETT & CO. SHERMAN S. JEWEIT & CO.

Buffalo and Detroit. None but the genuine articles have the name "Crowning Glory." For sale by one enterprising dealer in every place. It is the only Stove in the world with a Warming Oven under the Firebox, and front doors opening over a detachable shelf in front. Buy the only Cooking Stove ever made exactly suitable for the Farmer's use. 742m6

GET THE

the close of the year.

The scene of this memorable event was the village of Bethlehem in Judea, about five miles south of Jerusalem on the road to Hebron. The name Bethlehem signifies "The house of bread," in allusion perhaps to the fertility of the region. But it is quite appropriate to the fact that He, who was to be the bread of life for a perishing world, made his first appearance there.

Cæsar Augustus was at this time Emperor of Rome, which empire embraced nearly the

Cæsar Augustus was at this time Emperor old apple woman selling sickly bananas; of Rome, which empire embraced nearly the whole known world. Under him Herod the a scaly headed, sickly looking infant, gotten Great reigned in Judea, and the birth of up for capital, appealing for charity. The Christ occurred about two years before his sandy-haired old man (worthy of respect)

death.

The gospel which contains the fullest and most detailed account of the circumstances which attended the birth of Christ, was written by St. Luke (an abbreviation of Lucas), said to have been a native of Antioch, and author also of the "Acts of the Apostles." He was a physician, and is referred that I saw in former years on Nassau street, crying in a stentorian voice, "Twelve sheets of foolscap paper for four cents," "Twenty-four self-sealing envelopes for four cents," I am told has long since passed in his checks. They say he got rich at it. That's more than I have done with twice the profit. tles." He was a physician, and is referred to (Col. 4: 14) as "the beloved physician."

The chapter which contains our lesson

The chapter which contains our lesson opens with the statement of an imperial decree, issued by the Emperor Augnstus, calling for an enrollment, or a census of the empire. Of course the Jews, as tributaries to Rome, were included in this decree. It was necessary that each family should be enrolled in the chief city of their tribes. Joseph and Mary were living in Galilee, in the town of Nazareth, but as they both belonged to the tribe of Judah and the family of David, they naturally went to Bethlehem. When they reached the town they found it crowded with travelers, that no accommonic of sixteen. A large proportion of them are young men. A young, fine-looking lad was When they reached the town they found it crowded with travelers, that no accommodations could be procured for them in the ordinary inn or caravansary in the place. They were therefore obliged to seek shelter in one of the out-building or stables attached to the inn. Here, amid these humble surroundings, Mary gave birth to a Son.

Humble as was the scene of the Saviour's birth the event was celebrated by celestial

in one of the out-building or stables attached to the inn. Here, amid these humble surroundings, Mary gave birth to a Son.

Humble as was the scene of the Saviour's birth, the event was celebrated by celestial praises, and anthems by choristers. There were shepherds abiding in the fields near by, keeping watch over their flocks during the wintry night. To them an angel appeared, surrounded by a celestial glory, and made to their astonished ears the wonderful announcement: "Fear not, for behold I bring you good tidings of great joy, which announcement: "Fear not, for behold I bring you good tidings of great joy, which shall be to all people. For unto you is born this day, in the city of David, a Saviour, which is Christ the Lord!" They went in haste to Bethlehem. The story was true. Every particular was confirmed; they found the Virgin Mother and her new-born babe, and rejoiced in the confirmation of the glorious story. They proclaimed abroad what they had heard and seen; they first preached the gospel,—"the good tidings of great joy;" and they went back to their flocks "glorifying and praising God for all the things they had heard and seen as it was things they had heard and seen as it was told unto them.

Christ was to be the shepherd of his peo-THE COMMERCIAL.

Published every Saturday morning, at the corner of fluron and Cross Streets, Ypsilanti, Mich., by

C. R. PATTISON.

Christ was to be the shepherd of his people. He was to lead his people in green pastures and by still waters as a shepherd leads his flock. He was to know them; to call them by name, and lead them; and bring them all, at last, to the fold above. Surely it was fitting that the story of his birth should be first told to the shepherds watching their flocks on the plains of Bethwatching their flocks on the plains of Beth

Notice the contrasts between the opening record of the Old Testament and the New. The one describes to us the wonderful work of the material creation, the other

A human being made in the shape of God, and born to an immortal life, is a grander

thing than any material orb.
Redemption is greater than creation.
The Saviour is grander than the thing saved.
The event which occurred in the stable at
Bethlehem was a far greater thing than that

material creation, over which "the morning stars sang together, and all the sons of God shouted for joy!" The Incarnation is the great attractive fact of Christianity.

Macaulay attributes to this great feature

of the Christian scheme its wonderful progress among men.

"It was before Deity embodied in a human form, walking among men, partaking of their infirmities, leaning on their bosoms, of thirty legions were humbled in the dust."

—New York Observer,

Letters from E. Samson.

we go to Paris, from thence to Cologne, then up the Rhine to Coblentz, and so on to Lake Geneva, Switzerland, over the Alps into Italy (among the Lazaroni and Fleas), and in due time we retrace our steps back

cauldron of waters, and I continue to speculate upon the probable consequences. Forty rods below the bridge that immense volume of waters is crowded into a space in width less than a stone's throw, and its depth no man can measure. The water is considered that immense know she received more benefit from the Peruvian Syrup than all the rest together.

My sales on the Syrup are ward to the stone of depth no man can measure. The waters, in their wild playfulness, dash more than twenty feet high—truly a "rush of mighty waters." Did you ever, Mr. Editor, contrast in your own mind the grandeur and sublimity of the falls of Niagara with the child and magniferance of suspension by drag. skill and magnificence of suspension bridge?
—nature and art. I will venture there is othing superior to it in the Old World.

Well, here I am yet in this Babylon of confusion, noise, and eternal strife. There is no city like New York. Chicago is the premium, \$1.25.

The Sunday-School Lesson—tomorrow, July 7.

BIRTH OF CHRIST OUR LORD.

LUKE 2: 8-20.

GOLDEN TEXT.—"For unto you is born this day, in Good Lord, deliver me from this eternal control of the serious which is Christ the control of the serious which is characteristic or the serious which is characteristic.

GOLDEN TEXT.—"For unto you is born this day, in the city of David, a Saviour, which is Christ the Lord."—Luke 2: 11.

Central Truth:—The Son of God became

Good Lord, deliver me from this eternative roar by day on Broadway. Here is every conceivable thing on wheels, with horses, mules, and two-legged donkeys—sometimes in the former the most respectable and intelli-

the profit. There is one thing I should protest against surely, if I done business here, and that is these elevated railways. On some streets

of sixteen. A large proportion of them are young men. A young, fine-looking lad was pointed out to me, who is the son of the President of the Elevated Railway, and is reputed a millionaire. He wants his son to

then follow it through life.

In passing over the ferries and mingling in the crowds below the Astor House, I am impressed to whisper it to you that I think I never saw so many homely women and blear early many in the same largeth of time.

Well, Mr. Editor, this is only an introduc-tion. I hope to write something of more interest in my next. I am now going to meet our company of a full score or more.

of a full sec-Yours truly, E. Samson

Mr. Editor. —I have watched your course with reference to the confessed evils in the Reform Club with great satisfaction. I am persuaded that your sole aim is the well-being of the Club, and that you are actuated by a conscientious conviction that a school of billiard and card playing can only result in injury and damage to the temperance reform, in whose success we all most heartily rejoice. I know from personal observation that you have community with you. Only the baser sort take the other side. With you I think that every candid, reflecting man must be convinced that the influence of the convenience of the convenienc of these games is very far from reformatory, and I am glad to see the men who have ad-vocated their admission and continuance in the Club Rooms manfully and nobly acknowledge their mistake. I am persuaded that no right-minded parent, at least, would wish his sons to be schooled in these demoralizing resorts, and I am glad to believe that no truly reformed man feels that he needs the aid of cards or billiards to help him to

The Detroit Evening News, who are organizing a grand excursion to the White Mountains, Quebec and the sea side, to start from Detroit July 8th' have published an elaborate guide book of the route. It contains are all the start of the sea side, to start from Detroit July 8th' have published an elaborate guide book of the route. It contains are all the start of the sta weeping over their graves, slumbering in a manger, oleeding on a cross, that the prejudices of the Snyagogue, and the doubts of the Academy, and the pride of the Portico, and the fasces of the lictor, and the swords all the places of interest, in the order that they are visited. It has about forty pages of carefully edited matter, and will be found to be interesting reading to any who are thinking of spending their summer away from home. It will be sent free to New York, June 27th, 1878.

Editor Commercial—I leave New York to-day at o'clock for London; from there we go to Paris, from thence to Colombia.

For Weakness and General Debility.

into Italy (among the Lazaroni and Fleas), and in due time we retrace our steps back to Germany, etc. I will send you rambling notes now and then, as fancy dictates and time permits.

I left home in a rain storm at night, and did not have a realizing sense that I had really set my face eastward to old ocean until next morning, when I woke up just in time to see again the foaming cataract of Niagara under the suspension bridge. I haven't crossed that bridge for years without a shudder. I cannot divest myself of the idea that in time some train of cars will take a most fearful plunge into that boiling and the probable consequences.

Forty rods below the bridge that immense

My sales on the Syrup are very large and constantly increasing, and I do not hesitate to recommend and even warrant it to give satisfaction. If you desire, you are at liberty to use this communication as you see fit, as it gives me pleasure to recom-mend so good an article to suffering humanity. Yours truly,

Sold by all druggists. ITHIEL PEASE.

COMMERCIAL to March 1st, 1879, with

MICHIGAN.

A series of petty burglaries have been committed at Jackson.

A convict named Lapp in the State Prison was struck in the head Tuesday by a colored convict named Bayard, with a hammer, and nearly killed. Both are from the north woods and both work on a wagon contract.

Tuesday night Samuel Whittaker of Bronson, shot his wife dead, and afterwards killed himself. Domestic troub-'es were the cause.

The Lenawee Circuit calendar for this term has 26 criminal cases.

Lawyer Severns of Kalamazoo has recently bought 2,400 acres of swamp land in the west part of Clyde, is having it surveyed and going to put some ditches through it and improve it, get it into grass, and go into dairying.—Allegan Journal.

Thomas Jarmy, who lives near Cheboygan has succeeded in capturing alive six beavers. Two of them are old ones, one or two about 14 months old, and the others young ones.

W. H. Hoyt of East Saginaw, was nominated for Congress by the Green-backers of the Eighth district.

Vanderbilt having secured control of Central and Chicago and Port Huron roads, will shut the Grand Trunk out of Chicago.

Parento, alias Hovey, rope walker, gave an exhibition on a rope stretched from the top of two blocks across the street at Caro, Wednesday. The rope broke and he fell forty feet and was badly injured.

It is probable that the Chicago, Saginaw & Canada railroad will connect with the Detroit, Lansing & Northern railroad this week or next. The point of contact is at Edmore.

S. I. Douglass, son of Dr. Silas H. Douglass, has resigned his position of assistant in the university laboratory. This closes out the Douglass family's official connection with that institution.

A Lexington man was heard to boast of having got his son drunk on three drinks of whisky. The next thing he had to brag of was the arrest of the boy for burglary.

Thursday morning J. M. Turner, acting under Vanderbilt's orders, took possession of the Chicago and Northeastern Railroad, putting on Michigan Central engines and cars. The western bound train from Port Huron was stopped at Flint, but finally allowed to proceed, as it carried the United States mail. The link from Flint to Lansing is 40 miles long, and it is this part which Vanderbilt has secured. The road from Valparaiso to Lansing, and from Flint to Port Huron, is in the hands of receiver Peck. This shows the determination of Vanderbilt to force the Grand Trunk to the wall and prevent it from getting an independent outlet to the West. There are some legal questions to be settled, but the traffic of the road, so far as the public is concerned, will not be dis-turbed.

Kalamazoo is experimenting with a pavement of tamarack blocks. The wheat harvest has begun with a

prospect of the largest crop in years. At the Monroe depot a huge cloth streamer is displayed bearing the motto, "Monroe, the home of the Sho-wae-caemettes." They are proud of the boys.

mettes." They are proud of the boys.

Hon. J. W. Pursel, President of the village of Schoolcraft, committed suicide Thursday morning by cutting his throat with a razor in the cellar of his own house. The cause is not known, but it was probably from the loss of his flouring mill recently by fire. The entire community is in mourning. He had been a prominent business man here for the last 30 years. So far as is known, he was laboring under no financial embarwas laboring under no financial embarrassment, and was reputed wealthy.

Since the graduation of 16 pupils at the Flint Institution for the Dear, Dumb and Blind, there is an opening for so many more pupils. Application should be made to Willis G. Parker, Flint, principal of the institution.

Charles J. Pailthrope, of Petoskey, has been appointed United States Commissioner for the Western District.

The members of the Otisco and Grattan Granges delivered 12,000 pounds of wool at the grange warehouse in this village. The wool will be shipped from here direct to Boston, and sold on that market. Each man's wool is in a sack, or sacks, by itself, and the arrangement for selling is such that each lot will be sold on its own merit, without regard to the other.—Belding Telegram.

The Regents of the University adopted a report involving a reduction of \$10,000 in the salaries of professors. President Angell's salary was reduced \$750, full professorships for the college year, \$300, dental to \$1,600, law to \$1,500, assistant professors from \$1,800 to \$1.600; the salaries of instructors from \$1,000 to \$900. les of instructors from \$1,000 to \$900, while several employes that were receiving only meagre pay had their wages in-

A resolution was introduced by E. C. A resolution was introduced by E. C. Walker, which was unanimously carried, in which a settlement was effected with R. A. Beal, who pays the judgment late ly rendered against Dr. Rose by transferring to the University an undivided one-half interest in the Beal Steere collection in the museum.

tional Bank, was elected treasurer and business manager at a salary of \$1,400 a year. Charles N. Jones was made assistant professor of mathematics at a salary of \$1,500. William A. Tolchard, of the First Na-

The following resolution was adopted: The following resolution was adopted:
Resolved.—That while we ratify the
new scheme of the faculty of literature,
science and art, we consider its action in
announcing and publishing so vital a
change in the course of study without
first obtaining the approval of this board,
to be improper and inexcusable.

The Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad sto be sold under decree of foreclosure,

within sixty days.

Rarus made 2:141 at the Saginaw races. There is an epidemic among cattle, There is an epidemic among cattle, particularly cows, in the Saginaw Valley, which is attracting the attention and apprehension of stock growers and farmers by its frequency and fatality. It is a disease of the glands. The head swells, the glands in the throat swell to an enormous size, the eyes protrude and run out and the animal becomes blind.

The forthcoming report of the overseers The forthcoming report of the overseers of the poor made up of statistics gathered from every county in the state and based on official records for the year 1877, shows that the poorhouses contained 6,3:6 persons, all told, or only 1 in 210 of our population. They also show that during the same year 43,266 persons received temporary relief, or only 1 in 31. This includes many who were relieved two or more times and counted separately, and many whose relief was very trifling. It also includes the noble army of tramps many whose relief was very triming. It also includes the noble army of tramps from Canada, who quarter themselves on the good people of Detroit every winter. The people of Michigan as a whole are more prosperous and comfortable than at any period except the 10 years or so of

unnatural activity during and immediately following the rebellion. — Lansing Republican.

The late Treasurer of Alcona Co., Ed. ward Chappelle, has been found guilty of the embezzlement of \$24,000. Peter Jones and Wm. Asher have been

arrested at Big Rapids for cattle thiev-ng. They are said to be professionals the business. Julius Case, of North Lansing, has un-der cultivation one acre of sunflowers. He expects to obtain from 60 to 100 bush-

els of seed. The monument to "the man with the branded hand" is on its way from Boston to Muskegon, all freight charges prepaid by its generous giver, Rev. P. Fisk,
The Lenawee County fair is to be held

eptember 11, 12, 13 and 14. The Allegan County fair will be held

September 24, 25, 26 and 27. In accordance with orders from Washington the land office at Trayerse City will be closed July 13, and on July 15 will be removed to Reed City and its business consolidated with the office there.

Chas. Nitz, the father who, with his two sons, was concerned in the recent murder of the negro Thueston, near Ovid, has been convicted in the Shiawascee Circuit and sent to Jackson for life. The trial of the boys is put over to the next term.

By the falling of shelf-rock in Day & Taylor's plaster cave at Grand Rapids, Monday, two Germans were buried be-neath many tons of rock. One man, Charles Kultz, was fatally injured and as since died.

Charles Bennet, keeper of G. V. Smith's farm near Coldwater, was fatally gored by a bull he was leading.

GENERAL NEWS.

A Silver City dispatch says that the assault made by Bernard upon the Indians at Currey Creek turns out to be a suc-cess. It was a surprise to the savages, cess. It was a surprise to the savages, about 40 of whom were killed. The soldiers were very cool in the charge. The Indian force present was estimated at 700, but probably was not so large. The Indians retreated to their stronghold in Stein Mountains. It is estimated that the whole force of savage gravius numbers 2000. One hundred estimated that the whole love of savage warriors numbers 2,000. One hundred and three camp fires were counted. The Indians will be pursued, and there is every prospect of a protracted campaign. The Stein Mountains will be adapted for defensive operations.

B. L. Solomon & Sons, prominent fur-niture dealers at 657 and 659 Broadway, made an assignment to-day. Liabilities estimated at \$1,000,000,principally in New York and in Europe.

Harvard beat Yale 11 to 12 lengths in the University boat race.

A Silver City dispatch says that in the recent attack of Bernard's command upon the hostiles the latter had 1,600 warriors. The Indians were not aware of the presence of the soldiers and their stock was unguarded. Bernard addressed his troops informing them that they stock was unguarded. Bernard address-ed his troops informing them that they were close by the enemy and could whip them. He charged them not to retreat; if they did they would be shot, ond they might as well die by shots fired by sav-ages as our men. The soldiers went silently forward and attacked the savage force, three times greater than their own. When within 500 yards of the enemy, the

When within 500 yards of the enemy, the order was given to charge. McGregor's company was near by, and they charged also. They fled in dismay, and large numbers of them were killed. An encounter took place between Bearskin, a Bannock chief, and Sergeant Richmond, of McGregor's company, and the sargeant killed his man. Between 1 or 2 o'clock on the morning of the 24th, the hostiles were compelled to retreat. They were pursued by Bernard ten miles. Generals Howard and Downey and Miles subsequently arrived on the ground, also Benopre's company. pre's company.

The public debt statement for June shows an increase in the debt for the month of \$2,149,381, and the following balance in the Treasury: Currency, \$2,653,479; special fund for the redemption of fractional currency, \$10,000,000; special deposit on legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, \$46,755,000 coin, \$197,415,133, including coin certificates of \$44,367,000: outstanding legal tenders, \$346,681,016.

Two women were shot by their husbands in Chicago on the night of the 1st

Six hundred Mormons, including 500 Scandinavians and 100 English and Welsh, bound for Salt Like City, sailed from Liverpool on Saturday.

An express messenger's bag contain-ng \$4,000, was stolen on the 1st inst., at Plainsville, Ohio.

Nearly 9,000,000 of the new silver dolars have been coined, of which over 7,000,000 are in the Treasury.

At the recent session of Congress a change was made in the laws regulating change was made in the laws regulating the compensation of postmasters of the fourth class. The change makes the salaries depend upon the amount of stamps cancelled in each office, not upon the amount sold.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The Turkish representatives in the congress appear to be stubborn, not liking some of the propositions submitted.

The task of setting the exact delinea-The task of setting the exact defined-tion of the new principality has been en-trusted to a European commission. The fortress on the Danube and in Bulgar-ia will be dismantled. The Queen of Spain died Tuesday

night. A commission has been appointed by the Congress, to draw up a final report, all the important details having been set-tled. Russia has had to recede from many of her former demands and Tur-ley has had practically no voice in the key has had practically no voice in the Congress.

The British Anti-Slavery Society has presented a memorial to Bismarck to submit to the Congress a declaration that the slave trade be henceforth regarded as piracy, and that slavery shall not be recognized as a legal institution by any State in the Congress. The memorial states that the trade for the supply of Cuba and the Mohammedan countries cause the loss of 500,000 lives annually in East Africa.

annually in East Africa.

The Congress has decided to cede to Russia that portion of Bessarabia which she lost in 1856, extending from the Pruth to the Kilia valley. The Congress also decided to transfer the Dobrudscha to Roumania. The frontier of the new territory is to be advanced so as to run from the neighborhood of Silestra, without including that town to Mangolia, on out including that town to Mangolia, on the Black Sea. Roumania will thus acquire a fertile tract of country and be established on both banks of the Danube. The Congress has recognized the inde-pendence of Roumania and Montenegro. Counts Schouvaloff and Andrassy have arrived at an understanding with regard to the frontiers of Montenegro.

LIFE INSURANCE.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MICHIGAN COMMISSIONER OF INSURANCE.

The following are the salient points of part two of Commissioner Row's eighth annual report relating to the life insurance companies doing business in Mich-

igan, December 31, 1877:
The Knickerbocker Life Insurance Company of New York, withdrew from this State on October 8, 1877, and the Globe Mutual Life Insurance, of New York, withdrew on October 8, 1877. The Provident Savings Life Assurance Society, of New York, was remitted May 4, 1878.

BUSINESS OF THE COMPANIES GAN.

The aggregate number of new policies issued in this State during the year ending December 31, 1877, was 3,206, representing insurances to the amount of \$5,624,971. The sum received by the companies as (nominal) premiums during the year was \$1,240,363 14. The amount of losses and claims actually paid to Michigan policy-holders during 1877 was \$469,326 34. The amount of losses actually incurred during the year a (representing claims paid, or to be paid) was \$448,-

There has been a gradual decline in number and amount of new policies issued in this State since the year 1871 as by the following:

The state of the s	1.00	New Folicies Issue		
Year.	mpa'is. No. of	Number	Amount	
1871	56	10,156	\$17,339,29	
1872	45	7,352	15,472,57	
1873	44	7,075		
1874	37	5,485	10,786,04	
1875	35	4,685	8,647,45	
1876	33	3,785	6,906,51	
1877	27	3,206	5,624,97	

The following is a synopsis of the number of companies represented and their premium receipts in Michigan from 1870 to 1877, both inclusive.

Year	No. of Companies.	Premiums.	
870	66	\$1,690,577	08
871	56	1,824,975	30
872		1,966,492	91
873		1,843,206	40
874		1,730,357	28
875		1,668,397	28
876	33	1,433,326	06
877	27	1,240,363	14
Since and includi	ng the ve	ar 1871 th	10

record of the amount of policies in force in Michigan at the close of each given

	No. of	Amount of		
Year.	Policies in	Insurance in		
	Force	Force.		
1871	29,212	\$59,498,95		
1872	29,192	59,641,984		
873	29,421	61,548,16		
874	25,049	54,165,454		
375	25,291	53,460,667		
876	23,514	48,274.551		
877	20,852	42,107,692		

ENTIRE BUSINESS OF THE COMPANIES. The companies represented in this State during the year 1877 received from their entire business an income amounting to \$82,198,596 57 from the following Premiums,

\$59,881,052 73 22,183,974 65 133,669 19 Other sources, Total, \$82,198,690 of The disbursements for the same period

were for: Losses and claims, \$24,713,333 20 Dividends and other dis-bursements to policyholders, Dividends to stockholders, 413,049 47 12,450,522 77 Management expenses,

Total disbursements, \$70,333,517 87
The comparative standing of the companies reporting to this department, as to net accumulations, December 31, 1877,

BALANCE SHEET OF LEDGER ASSETS, From which the following grand aggre-

...\$436,776,431 47 Total......
Deduct disbursements of 1877......

Balance net assets Dec. 31, 1877......\$366,442,913 60 The total admitted assets of the companies are \$380,158,642.98, and the companies have an actual cash surplus as regards the policy-holders, over and above contingent and actual liabilities, of \$56,598, ingent and actual habilities, of \$50,098,767,68. The Commissioner reports that during the year he personally examined the Michigan Mutual Life Insurance Company of Detroit, and National Life Insurance Company of the United States, at Chicago, and found each to be fully solvent and able to meet all the requirements of the laws of this S⁺ t.e. Satisfactory certificates of examination are also reported tificates of examination are also reported tificates of examination are also reported from the Berkshire and Massachusetts, of Massachusetts; the Equitable, Mutual, New York, Manhattan, United States and Washington, of New York; the Northwestern, of Wisconsin; the National, of Vermont; the Penn, of Pennsylvania; and the Union Mutual, of Maine.

Truth is not to be decided merely by majorities, but after all, majorities have some significance. It is often asserted by the opponents of Christianity that it has had a fair trial and has failed to convert the world. Buddhism and Mohammedanism are roid to be quite as strong numerically. said to be quite as strong numerically, and to be of quite as missionary a spirit as Christianity. Prof. A. J. Schem gives the following as the most accu-rate figures atpresent attainable:

Total population of the earth, 1,396,752,000 Under Christian governments, 685,459,411

Under non-Christian governments, Total area of the earth, square 51,062,470

miles, 51,062,470 Area of Christian governments, 32,419,915 Area of non-Christian lands, 19,642,555 In other words, nearly half the peo-19,642,555 ple of the world and nearly two-thirds of its-area are nominally Christian. If Christianity is a failure, it is a failure on a pretty large scale at any rate. And as its area is increasing every year, before it becomes a total failure we may expect it to cover literally the whole earth.

He was an entire stranger to the giris present, and the boys were mean and would not introduce him. He and would not introduce him. He finally plucked up courage, and stepping up to a young lady requested the pleasure of her company for the next dance. She looked at him in surprise, and informed him that she had not the pleasure of his acquaintance. "Well," remarked Cazenovia, "you don't take any more chances than I do."

A circus clown has been discovered so astonishingly active that he can tumble to his own jokes.

THE FARM.

The Time to cut Grain.

The appearance of the stubble fields after harvest shows very clearry that there is much waste by the shelling of overripe grain. A much larger portion of the crop is lost in this way than suspected. Ten per cent. would not be too high an estimate of this loss, as regards the oat and buckwheat crops, and five per cent. in wheat, rye, and barley. In the aggregate the whole loss will reach without doubt to 40,-000,000 of bushels yearly. Perhaps some loss in oats and buckwheat can-not be avoided, but with the other crops the whole harvest might be secured without any loss; and, in addition, an increase in the value might be secured if the grain should be cut before full ripening. It is now more than 20 years since Cuthbert W. Johnson, an English farmer and agricultural writer, made some experiments by which it was proved that wheat, cut in its first stage of ripening, possessed a higher value for flour and bread, as well as a greater weight per measured bushel, than that cut when fully ripe. In addition, the straw was found to be more valuable for fodder. During the last process of ripening a portion of the nutritive matter is changed into husk and woody fibre, the bran is thicker and heavier, and the kernel shrinks in bulk and density. The first stage of ripening is the change from what we know as "the milk" into a softish solid granular matter. When this is complete the kernel can be crushed between the finger-nails into a dry floury sub-stance, and has not reached the hard, almost flinty texture, which marks the fully-ripened grain. The straw in this early stage still retains son a greenness, and has not yet become dry and brittle. This is the best point for harvesting. There is then the least lost by shelling of the grain; the grain is in the best condition, it cures plump, of a good color, with a thin bran, and a kernel rich in starch. The straw is not broken down, and the labor of harvesting is lighter than at any other time. The final process of ripening, which is simply the ascent of whatever sap may be yet contained in the stalk into the grain, and its elaboration into starch, gluten, and mineral matter, or the full development of the elements of perfect grain is carried on in the shock, in which the grain is protected from the drying and shrinking effects of the sun's heat and the wind. The loss by evaporation is therefore prevented, and the weight and quality of the grain is preserved. It is important that every item of economy in the saving of the fruits of our labor should be studied, and this is in reality no trifling one.

All Farmers Should Breed Stock.

No farmer whose land will grow corn and grass can expect remunera-tive returns unless he breeds meat-producing stock. In every grass and grain producing district, in all parts of America, may be found examples of well-to-do and thriving farmers whose practice illustrates the truth of this observation. In all our acquaintance among farmers, in different parts of the country, we do not now recall a single instance in which a man of reasonable intelligence, whose habit had been to breed the stock handled on the farm, had failed to make his business remunerative.

we handle than to purchase it. To illustrate our point, we mention that probable expenditure for this year, luscrate our point, we mention that during the past winter we endeavored to purchase some well-bred and well-or \$34,000,000 less than the probable kept yearling steers, knowing that there was more profit in them than in animals of greater ages. But to get such as we wanted we were obliged to pay as high as \$45 per head for steers of from 16 to 18 months old. It is quite clear that at these prices they paid the breeder a handsome profit; indeed we do not know of anything a man can do with the products of his farm that would yield more satisfac-tory returns with so little outlay and so little risk. And yet these steers, we anticipate, will yield us a better profit for, say 10 months' keep, than cattle of the same weights a year older (of fair quality, but not so well bred) that were offered us for less money. We suppose that these young well-bred steers will give more pounds in a given length of time than the older and lower-bred ones, and sell for more money per hundred when ready

for market. The same observations will apply to igs. Even at the low rates of the last few months, a well-bred pig at, say three or four months old, will sell for more money than it will cost to rear it. And when we have a good calf or pig that is "of our own raising," we know just what it is, and what it will do. Stock at home will go on much better than stock we "pick up" in a dozen different places and mix together. In such cases it takes some time for the strangers to become acquainted, and to settle down to the contented condition for rapid and kindly fattening.

Besides these considerations, we must observe that the tendency of prices for young stock, as compared with the matured, has been rapidly advancing, and in a short time will be so high that it will not pay the grazier

and the feeder to purchase it.

We have observed this season that good, well-bred steer calves and yearlings have been picked up as never be-fore, and at better prices, notwitn-standing the comparatively low quota-

tions of the beef markets.

Farmers who keep sheep usually breed them; and the business, under favorable conditions, is generally found to be remunerative. Where the land is not too dear, wool growing has proved remunerative; and upon highoriced, rich lands convenient to large ities, the breeding and feeding of the British mutton breeds has been a paying business.

As to horses, we think that for the work of the farm, good mares may be used more profitably than geldings, as they rear a foal every year, without interferring materially with their work. so astonishingly active that he can tumble to his own jokes.

"Gail Hamilton—Mr. Schurz" was the heading over Gail's last article in the New York Tirbune. The Buffalo Express tenders its congratulations.

"Gail Hamilton—Mr. Schurz" was the heading over Gail's last article in the selection of breeding steers or pigs, we want proper size, form and quality, but in breeding horses we must have but in breeding horses we must have no parents at all nor no home, nor nuffin."

in addition stamina, action and en-durance. No mare in regard to which there is the slightest suspicion of unsoundness or weakness of constitution should be thought of for a breeder. Here too, as with cattle, pigs and sheep; there is more accurate discrimination made every year between the good and the indifferent; and for this reason a breeding mare of good form and size, with sound constitution and endurance, and properly bred, is worth a great deal more money than a geld ing of the same excellence; and we are very confident that our farmers will find it to their profit to use such mares and breed from them.—National Live Stock Journal.

The Appropriation Bills.

The following statement of the appropriations made at the present session of Congress is taken from the analysis made by Mr. Atkins, chairman of the House Committee on Appropriations:

Legislative, executive and judicial, Military Academy, \$ 15,030,781 31 282,805 00 25,583,186 00 14,152,603 70 4,721,275 70 29,371,574 00 Army, Navv Pension Postoffice, Consular and diplomatic, 1,070,135 00 1,070,135 00 24,750,100 06 275,000 00 8,307,000 00 Sundry civil, Fortifications River and harbor. 1,572,659 50

\$158,373,493 27

Compared with the appropriations of the last session there is a decrease of \$420,000 in legislative appropriations, of \$4,000 for Military Academy, of \$29,-000 for army, of \$108,000 for Indians, of \$321,000 for postal service, and of \$68,000 in consular and diplomatic appropriations. There has been an increase of \$611,000 in naval appropriations, of \$838,000 in pension appropriations, of \$310,000 in miscellaneous appropriations of \$2,100,000 in sundry civil expenses, aside from the \$5,500, 000 appropriation for the payment of the fishery award, and of \$8,307,000 in the river and harbor appropriation there having been none for that purpose last year. The department estimates for all bills amounted to \$176,226,348 20, so that there as been a reduction from the estimates for all bills amounted to \$176,226,348 20, so that there as been a reduction from the estimates of the state of the sta

mates of about \$18,000,000. Of the total amount appropriated for postal expenses, \$33,256,373, only a fraction nore than 4,000,000 will come directly from the treasury, the remaining \$29,000,000 coming from the postal rever nues. Deducting this sum of \$29,000, 000 from the total appropriations, it appears that a total of about \$129,600,-000 has been absolutely appropriated from the treasury for expenses for the ensuing year, or deducting the fishery award, something less than \$124,000,

In addition to the appropriations named there was likewise appropriations for deficiencies for the current and preceding fiscal year \$11,962,013.-02. This is a large deficiency bill, but a considerable portion of it was due to making good obligations incurred during the maladministration of the Navy Department under Robeson. The deficiencies, properly chargeable to the smallness of the appropriations of the last House, are much smaller than the grand total. The appropriations under this head will be in a great part, if not wholly, paid before the close of the current fiscal year, and in the annual statement of the treasury will be changed in this year's expenditures.

The "permanent appropriations" for the comping year will require about

It is not the purpose of this article to urge farmers to keep more stock, but to show that, as a general rule, it is more profitable to breed the stock that we handle the purpose of this article to the ensuing year will require about \$105,000,000, and the expenses, under authority of Congress at this session,

Miscegenation Facts.

The child of colored parents of different tints, such as quadroon and mulatto, or mulatto and black, will be nearer the tint of the darker parent. If both parents are of the same color, the child will be a shade darker, and, singularly enough, the second child will be darker than the first, the third darker than the second, and so on to the last. In other words a colored community, if left to itself, is fatally destined to return to the original African black after a limited number of generations. Thus, while each new alliance with an individual of pure Caucasian blood brings the negro a step nearer to the white standard, the reverse is the case the moment the Caucasian element is withheld, and the color retrogrades from light to dark.

A curious proof of this is found in observations made during some time in one of the islands. A mulatto wo-man had a female child by a white man; this young girl gave birth to a quadroon by a white father and this recrossing with the white race was recrossing with the white race was kept up for six generations. An identical process of recrossing had been simultaneously noticed in another plantation. The children resulting from the seventh crossing in both of these families were of remarkable physical beauty; they had blonde hair; their complexion was of such transparent fairness that they might have parent fairness that they might have been taken for Albinos, but for the vigor and gracefulness of their limbs and their brilliant intellect. The most experienced eye could not have de-tected in them the slightest indication of their African origin. They inter-married. Their children were dark-complexioned, and the children of their children are very dark mulattoes. This inexorable law of nature is

given as one of the principal reasons why the Creoles refuse to intermarry with families who have the faintest tinge of negro blood in their veins, though their skin may be as fair as that of Europeans. The Creoles wish their posterity to remain what they themselves are—whites.—M. Victor Maignan's "Aux Antilles."

An old darkey was endeavoring to explain his unfortunate condition, 'you see," remarked Sambo, "it was in this way as far as I can remember:

And all others interested in buying

LUMBER, LATH. SHINGLES, SASH. DOORS, BLINDS. MOLDINGS, &c.

The undersigned would respectfully announce that, after having been engaged in the lumber trade in this city for the past ten years, on a credit basis, they have DE-

Turn Over a New Leaf, January 1st, 1878, and Sell for Cash Only.

No more expense keeping books No more expense collecting! No more poor accounts!

SELLING FOR CASH

Will be Our Motto.

We shall sell on Smaller Margins than under the Credit System, thereby giving our customers better bargains for their money.

To those who have had credit hitherto, we shall endeavor to make it to your advantage, hereafter, to PAY WHEN YOU BUY. Yours Truly,

Parsons Bros.

Ypsilanti, December 15th, 1877.

Easterly
Leonard,

dquarters for the Grocery Trade Old stand of H. A. Weeks & Co.

Crockery Groceries. Glassware.

The Women say our TEAS are the Best in the Market.

We Pay the Highest Market Price for EGGS and BUTTER, in exchange. And we will not be beat in the purchase of the produce of the garden and farm.

N.B.-Wekeep a Delivery Wagon, and deliver our goods at all times of the day.

EASTERLY & LEONARD. South side Congress Street, Second Store from Washington St.

JACKSON'S DINING HALL

The undersigned would respectfully inform the public that he is prepared to furnish BOARD BY THE DAY OR MEAL, at the very lowest rates possible. I have fitted up ooms in the Van Tuyl block, Huron street,

psilanti, and would respectfully solicit a are of public patronage.

Single Meals, 25 Cents. OYSTERS served in any style desired, all hours. A variety of refreshments always on hand. Desiring the custom of all, it shall be my care that the accommodations of my restaurant shall be second to none in the city
717 E. H. JACKSON.

Get Your Meals, when in Detroit, at the

NATIONAL TEMPERANCE DINING ROOMS

126 Jefferson Ave., Where you can get First-class Meals served in Good Style at Low Rates.

Single Meals, 30 Cents. Four Meal Ticket, \$1.00 Day Board, \$3,50. Private entrance and dining room for Ladies

FRESH OYSTERS Received Daily, and served up in every style. Raw, 20c. Fries, 25c. Stews, 25c.

The Temperance Conventions.

The Red Ribbon Convention met at Detroit Opera House Thursday morning pursuant to call. It was a large body when called to order, by J. W. Smith, Pres't of the Detroit Club, and during the day its numbers were increased until it became, including delegates and visitors the largest body of the kind ever convened in the state.

A temporary organization was effected, the list of delegates was reported, and Rob't E. Frazer of Ann Arbor was made permanent President. On the line the above Mr. President. taking the chair Mr. Frazer said:

He claimed for Red Ribbon men the utmost freedom of thought and speech, and declared that he should continue to uphold the Reynolds platform—no politics, no religious opinions in the clubs. It was the work of the Reform clubs to save men from drunkards' graves, not to talk politics. In a Democratic convention men were not allowed to make Republican speeches. He thought that a temperance convention should claim and maintain that its deliberations should be confined to the subject of temperance. He was sorry to say that there were some He was sorry to say that there were some men who wore the red ribbon who dif-fered from him on this subject. He coun-seled harmony of action, remarking: "If any insults are to be given let them not come from us." He felt that every mem-ber owed a duty to the organization that ber owed a duty to the organization that he would not be obeying if he allowed discussion on subjects other than temperance to break it up. He declined political discussions or affiliations. He said that this organization had great influence upon the political parties, because it made sober voters, and in this manner the politics of the country were being purified. If the reform movement succeeded there would be no more dragbeing purified. If the reform movement succeeded there would be no more dragging of voters to the polls by the man who held the bottle. The nation would be a nation of sober freemen. He did not care how any member voted; it was none of his business. He knew how he should vote himself, and it was no business this convention. In the concluness of this convention. In the conclusion the speaker urged that there should be no acrimonious fighting against the whisky element. Let the red ribbon men go on saving drunkards and leave the saloon-keepers to take care of them-The secretary read a communication

from the Big Rapids club, enclosing the following resolution:

"Resolved, By the Big Rapids Reform Club Temperance Society, that we earn-estly deprecate any action on the part of the temperance convention about to semble in Detroit on the 27th inst., which shall change the Reynolds non-sectarian, non-political basis.

Referred to the Committee on Resolu-

tions.

The Committee on Resolutions at this point retired, and during their absence J. C. Bontecon of Jackson addressed the convention. He said that for a year and two months he had been attending Red two months he had been attending Red Ribbon mettings along the banks of the Ohio, the Mississippi and the Misouri. He said that he represented 130,000 Red Ribbon men in the west who believed exactly as their Michigan brethren did: that is, in non-sectarian, non-political temperance. He was glad to say that on his return he found the men who joined the club a year ago in Jackwho joined the club a year ago in Jack son more steadfast than ever in the tem-

perance work.

John R. Clark, of Tecumseh, spoke briefly advocating the non-political platform. So long as the convention attendance of total obstinence. form. So long as the convention attended to the great subject of total abstinence, he would say yea and amen, but no man must assail his political beliefs.

The president read a communica-tion from the Women's Christian Union of Detroit, sending greetings The communication was received with

the thanks of the convention.
Other speeches were made, giving accounts of the progress of the work in the speakers' localities. The convention then adjourned un-

til 8 P. M., the delegates being invited to a short ride on the River.

EVENING SESSION.

At 8 o'clock the evening's exercises began with a pot pourri arranged by II Trovatore, rendered by the Detroi Opera House orchestra, after which Mrs Geer gave a vocal solo "Sing on, Oh Sing on," in a very charming manner. The regular business of the convention was then opened by prayer by the Rev. Wm. Stephenson.

The Committee on resolutions was not yet ready to report, and was given till the morning.

J. W. Fitzmaurice being loudly called for advanced to the front of the stage and spoke briefly:

He said that he felt he could say without egotism that the calling together of this convention was largely due to his personal efforts. It was one of the hap-piest moments of his life to stand in the idst of this convention and address so large a body of reformed men. He felt that if all could not agree they could agree to disagree on nonessentials, and stick to the main question of total abstinence. The great mistake of the past had been that the Red Ribbon men had stopped at the very threshold of the work. Much had been accomplished, there was a great deal more to do. He urged such

Prof. Apel next gave a piano solo which was followed with a speech by Jerome Murray, of Toledo, who said that he attended the other convention this afternoon and listened to some very earnest and zealous speeches. But through it all he felta lack of the kindly sympathy that pervaded the meetings of reformed men, and so he came back. He referred to the 11 years during which the Stabela prohibition law upon its statute had a prohibition law upon its statute books, and said that he had been told that intemperance was never so rife as it What was needed to save the drunkard was human kindness and hu-

a perfection of organization that the clubs

of the State should work together as one

man love; it could not be done by pass-Paul Eaton, president of the Centre-ville club, being called for arose and said that he was one of those who could heartly and earnestly testify to the power of the reform movement. He had been for years what people called a common drunkard. Since he reformed he had seen such changes in his own home, experienced such joys in the sacred circle of his own family, that he had often fallen upon his knees and prayed Almighty God that the good work might go on. He said that he came to Detroit because the people in his section of the country were fearful that this convention would attempt to centralize the power of

movement. He hoped the

been two conventions, but he hoped they would adjourn as one. There had been nothing said or done at the other convention which any Red Ribbon man could object to. He asked for a commit-tee of three to confer together for the purpose of arranging for a general mass convention. Not one in which the two different sets of officers would come in conflict, but a regular temperance love

President Frazer spoke earnestly for a few minutes, urging that the proposition be accepted, and on motion of Mr. McBride, of Grand Haven, a committee, consisting of himself, R. E. Phinney of Monroe, and the Rev. Dr. S. Haskell, of Ann Arbor, was appointed to consider the proposition for a general convention. a general convention.

The musical programme was then resumed, and Mrs. Dr. Saunders gave the familiar vocal waltz, "When 'Tis Moonlight." The song was so well received that Mrs. Saunders was the sau obliged to favor the audience with another.

After the opening exercises and a vote to admit additional delegates. The committee on resolutions submitted its report as follows:

Resolved, By the representatives of the Red Ribbon clubs of Michigan, in convention accembled:

1. That we greatly rejoice in the results of our work in our State in the last eighteen months: and in view of their results of the res magnitude and permanence, we believe that the principles of action embodied in our solemn pledge of total abstinence, in the constant wearing of our badge, and the simple constitution of our clubs, are those that are best adapted in the future, as they have been in the past, to promote

as they have been in the past, to promote the welfare of our cause.

2. That while we recognize the right and duty of every member of our clubs to work with all earnestness for the welfare of society, through such other organizations as he may be connected with, we deprecate, as Red Risbonmen, any departure from the principles and modes of action already established amongst us.

3. That in view of the liberal and practical platform on which we stand, and

tical platform on which we stand, and the great success that has crowned our effors, we earnestly call upon all the friends of temperance and humanity throuhout our State to associate themthrouhout our State to associate themselves actively with us by signing our pledge, wearing out badge, and sharing in our councils, and we believe that by such united action our entire State may soon be rescued from all the terrible evils and dangers of intemperance.

4. That while we desire the most per-

4. That while we desire in most perfect haemony and co-operation between our various clubs, we do not deen it necessary nor advisable to attempt their organic union throughout the State. But in order to obtain reliable information concerning our work, we recommend the election of a State Central Secretary, whose duty it shall be to collect the statistics of the clubs of the State and present them in proper form to the annual convention. He may also enter into correspondence with clubs, and with speakers, so as to facilitate their mutual speakers, spe acquaintance. Such Secretary shall be authorized to prepare a form of report to be made by the clubs and transmit it to them with such matter of importance as may come before him, and the club of which he may be a member shall be authorized to take such steps as necessary to defray the expenses actually incurred in the discharge of these duties.

5. That we recommend to all our clubs so to arrange and carry out their work in their respective field as to show con-clusively that we are not opponents nor rivals of any other good work or workers, but it is our highest aim to co-operate with all who work for their own good and the good of the world in which

Resolved, That we gratefully recog-6. Resolved, I hat we gratefully recognize the assistance given us by the good women of Michigan, especially in their temperance organizations, and we call upon all our sisters, for their own welfare as well as for our good, to render all possible assistance, social, moral and control to the temperance work for men material to the temperance work for men

and women alike.
7. That we recommend that when this convention adjourn it shall be to meet, at such place as may be determined upon convention upon the Wednesday of June, 1879, upon the same basis of representation as specified in the call for the convention of 1878.

The report was accepted and was read by sections and adopted, the second and forth sections especially being received with continued applause and the sixth being adopted by a standing vote. There was a lively debate on the adoption of the fourth resolution which Mr. Fitzmaurice, of East Saginaw, desired to modify so as to have a central organization and lecture bureau; but he seemed to stand almost alone, and the resolution as prepared by the committee was adopted by an

overwhelming majority.

After the adoption of the resolutions as a whole, the "Battle Hymn" was sung by the conventian.

D. Bethune Duffield, from the Commit tee on resolutions, then read the following address of the convention to the Red Ribbon Clubs of the State:

The First Red Ribbon State Convention, representing a large number of the Reform Clubs of the State of Michigan,

GREETING: The convention of Red Ribbon delegates, after exchanging views and fra-ternal courtesies with one another, resolved by a short address to extend their ved by a short address to extend their friendly greetings into everyReformClub in the State of Michigan, saying, God bless and God speed you all in the noble work of reform; saying further that we have found the pledge and the platform of the Reynolds organization to be sound in principle and a success in practice, and we have therein principle and a success in practice, and a success in practice, and we have therefore resolved to live and work by it in the future, even more earnestly than in the past. We have "proved" it, and finding it "good" we shall hold fast to it in its simplicity, and shall continue to build on it as upon a rock. It is full of hermony and brotherly love—for among harmony and brotherly love-for among our delegates are found men of all creeds, all politics, all professions and avoca-tions. The laboring man and mechanic, the physician, the lawyer and the divine, assembling around our rough hewn alter of Ref rm, drop all titles, all distinctions, sping hands with one another en-practically to carry out into life ally golden rule which gives us a creed hat is above all other creeds, pro-clain ng broadly to the world the fatherfGod, the brotherhood of men. give us also a common country, for it s far above the dust and mire of mere party politics, and inspires within us the purest patriotism for a land whose free institutions and high opportunities have no parallel elsewhere among the

clubs would never be hampered in any way. Let the work go on in the way marked out by Dr. Reynolds.

A committee from the other convention was announced, and after some discussion a resolution that they be heard was carried, and Prof. Dickey took the stand:

He said that he was sorry there had It starts within our hearts a tender

and lead all such back from the opened

grave to hope, to happiness and home.

All these inspirations flow from the rock struck by the rod of the Red Ribbon reformers. They impart and spread through our lives new philanthropic efforts, new expariences new societions. efforts, new experiences, new social joys. They are valuable therefore to us, to our They are valuable therefore to us, to our neighbors, and fellow-sitizens, and should be cherished, not idly thrown away, but preserved "for our own good and the good of the world in which we live." They should be saved for the future; to strengthen in the hour of weakness, encourage in time of despondency, and through the hours of darkness to whisper to still struggling souls, those high-born watchwords of our creed, "be good to yourself" and "dare to do right."

We of this convention do not hesitate to do right."
We of this convention do not hesitate,

We of this convention do not hesitate, therefore, to repeat yet again to you our Red Ribbon associates, throughout the State and elsewhere, as our deliberate convictions—so that they may go forth as a declaration of sentiment far and wide—that while frankly avowing our readiness to affiliate in the work of temperance reform, with all kindred associations—with the Women's Christian Temperance Union, the Young Women's Temperance Work, the Children's socie-Temperance Union, the Young Women's Temperance Work, the Children's societies, and with all ministers, priests and people of every religious denomination, who by precept and example are engaged in this cause—we do, nevertheless emphatically declare and affirm that the principles of the Red Ribbon organization as found and expressed in the Reynold's constitution and by-laws, are the most effective, and have been demonstrated to be the most successful of any hitherto employed in successful of any hitherto employed in our State. We therefore urge upon all clubs the faithful maintainance of their existing organizations, and the persistent continuance of the work of reform on this basis by the friends of temperance through all the settled portions of Michi-

gan. We desire also to say that we are oppose ed to the experiment of making our faith and creed a platform on which to rear a new and distinct political party; because 1. It is opposed to an express constitu-tional provision of our organization, and

to do so would necessarily involve us in an inconsistency of position that would

2. It is not in our judgment political wisdom so to do; if it was, then with as much propriety might all the religious denominations of the land originate and press upon the public their several sec-tarian political parties. They are all as-sociations for the reformation and improvement of society; but the general welf re of the land would hardly be adwelf re of the land would hardly be advanced by fletting loose into the field of politics, "The Methodist party," "The Baptist party," "The Roman Catholic party," "The Presbyterian party," "The Episcopalian party," and then the colored Baptist and colored Methodists through the whole round of the denominations but the price of the party of the property of the same property. Yet they, with quite as much consistence as we, might just as well venture upon as we, might just as well venture apont this wild experiment. In our judgment the ballot is too valuable a trust to by thus thrown away. And while exercising our individual preferences, if within the sphere of our own party organizations we cannot compel the political plotters and managers of existing parties to the prominent on men whose lives and put in nomination men whose lives and professed principles are on the side and in support of that which, in our judgin support of that which, in our judgment, seeks for the peace and happiness of the State, we can at least do much to prevent the nomination and election of those who are the avowed opponents of the principles of reform. This is our personal privilege, and every man can and will (as every good citizen has the personal privilege, and every man can and will (as every good citizen has the right to do) do what seemeth to him best in this matter. So may we in some way contribute to the purification of our polities; but to build a political party on the Red Ribbon organization, this convention pronounces unwise, impolitic, inconsistent with our censtitution and therefore impracticable. So to do, would be at once to dissolve and destroy Red Ribbonism as an element of reform and Ribbonism as an element of reform and a wholesome movement for the elevation and improvement of men. We can not afford the sacrifice—we will not peril our

This convention has expressed itself opposed to any more extended state organization than simply the appointment of an executive officer to be known as the State Central Corresponding Secretary. vention to be the gathering of the sta tistics of the different reform clubs of the State, the keeping of a bureau of leccurers, reliable and trustworthy, and putting them in communication different clubs and the clubs with them, and the reporting to the next State Convention such information of value in res pect to the work of the clubs as he may be able to gather and put into shape for the public. It will be desirable that every clubshould at once open a correspondence with such Secretary, and transmit quar terly or semi-annual reports of work membership increase, iapse and recoveries, and such other statistics as they may deem desirable. They should also be prompt in remitting their proportion of this officer's expenses ses, which cannot be onerous on any one club. The reasons for this limited organization it is not necessary here to ganization it is not necessary here to recite. They will readily occur to every thoughtful man. The organization is one for work, and this work can only be done through the agency of individual clubs. A large State organization can-not be of any practical value, and annual conventions will enable us to gather and urnish to the public the fruits of our

bark therefore on any such seas.

The convention have resolved that the next annual State Convention shall be held on the second Wednesday of June, 1879, on the same basis of representation as that of this convention, and every club is requested to see to it that it is represented in such convention.

In conclusion, we have only to remind the various clubs that it is not so much organization we want to keep up, as it is organization we want to keep up, as it is a movement, a reform, a work in all classes of society, showing the evils, the waste, the wickedness of indulging mod-erately and immoderately in the use of intoxicating drinks.

And, as a parting word, we ask eyery club and every member to whom this address may come, to renew with us our simple, yet broad and comprehensive

"We, the undersigned, for our own

good and for the good of the world in which we live, do hereby promise and engage, with the help of Almighty God, to abstain from buying, selling, or using alcoholic or malt beverages, wine and cider included." The report was unanimously adopted, with an amendment, requesting

every club in the State to have the address read at the first public meeting held after its reception. After several short addresses, committee of conference reported that it had been agreed to hold a temperance mass meeting of all friends of

at 8 p. m., at which no topics opposed to Red Ribbon principles should be Dr. Haskell then read the following resolutions, which had been prepared by the joint committee for the guid-

temperance at the Detroit Opera House

ance of the mass meeting. Resolved, That the progress and con-summation of the temperance reform in-

1. The inducing of all persons to wholly abstain from the drinking of intoxi-

cating beverages.

2. The inducing of all persons to abstain from the selling of intoxicating beverages.

Resolved, That it is the special aim and policy of the Reform Club movement to induce the abstinence from drinking and

induce the abstinence from drinking and to aid the building up of temperance and virtuous character. And we earnestly commend the adherance of the clubs to this aim, in methods essentially the same as have characterized their work.

Resolved, That in joining the Reform Club in this aim and policy each individual reserves the right to labor personally as in other organizations old or new, as

as in other organizations old or new, as in other organizations of the restriction or suppression of the sale of intoxicating drinks; the temperance citizen being left without annoyance to his own con-science and judgment in respect to his

political views and duties.

Resolved, That, inspired by the new and grand success which is attending the multiplied efforts to remove the enormality of the state of the stat mous evils which flow from strong drink, we raise our thankful and victorious cheer and move forward as one mighty

host in the glorious fight. The report was unanimously adopted. The convention took a ride on the river in the afternoon, and in the evening a grand reunion and temperance love feast was held, the time ing occupied with speeches, music, etc.

THE PROHIBITION CONVENTION.

At Whitney's Opera House the meeting was called fo order shortly after 11:30 by J. W. Kermott, chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, who briefly stated the circumstances under which the convention origin under which the convention originated, and the split between the temperance representatives in Detreit, resulting in the holding of a double-headed convention. He then read the

call for the convention.

The audience next joined with Homer Warren in singing "All Hail the Power of Jesus' name," after which prayer was offered by the Rev. Dr. Fiske, of Albion.

On motion of C. R. Mabley, J. B. H.

Bratshaw, of Detroit, was chosen temporary chairman. On assuming the duties of the position Mr. Bratshaw spoke briefly, saying this convention and 's managers had no quarrel with any one. They simply believed in free speech. They advocated no set of opinions and sought to enforce none upon any one else. Each man in this convention speaks for himself and no one else. There ought to be the fullest discussion of the temperance cause in all its phases. We cannot all agree upon all points, but we should be willing to listen to those with whom we do not fully agree. They may have something to say that will be of value We cannot all agree to us. Prejudice should be wiped

He discussed the political aspect of the temperance question and took the ground that so long as liquor dealers support those pledged to further their interests temperance people ought to do the same thing. There are some who profess to fear the introduction of religion into temperance. But what harm can religion do the temperance cause? Vice is what we are trying to crush, and we should be ready to call to our aid every means to further the object sought, whether it be religion or party politics.

A permanent organization was effected of which Isaac W. McKeever of

Adrian was President
On taking the chair, Prof. McKeev er said it seemed to him that a crisis in the temperance cause has arrived. The time in the past had been spent in caring for the wounded-looking after those who had suffered from the effects of intemperance. Now we must adopt new tactics. The only thing that will fully meet the requirements of the case is legal prohibition and the shutting up of all the saloons by the strong arm of law. Some few individuals may be saved by moral suasion, but prohibition is the only thing that can save the people and the

An elaborate order of business was

adopted. The Committee on resolutions not being prepared to report, the time was taken with general discussion with reference to the condition and prospects of the temperance cause in erent parts of the State. H. M. Look reported in an encouraging manner for Pontiac. There is a healthy public sentiment in behalf of temperance. There is not so much or so wild enthusiasm as at one time, but there deep-settled and earnest feeling, which betokens good for the temperance cause. The Women's Christian Temperance Union and the people of the church

have done good work.
Mr. Roddy, of Albion gave a highly encouraging report from his town. The people there are wide awake, and have settled down to the temperance work as a regular thing, as they have to church and Sunday School work. The results are highly encouraging.

The Rev. Dr. Fuller of Detroit, said he considered himself the oldest temperance man in the convention. ong ago as 1837 he made a speech in New Hampshire in favor of legal prohibition. Since that day he had firmly believed in it. The saloons should be closed by law and men who sell liquor should be punished, in his opinion, by hanging. He was a believer in cipital punishment, and believed liquor sellers the worst men morally and every other way in the community. They will steal, rob and murder, and the law should take them in hand and

deal with them severely. A lengthy series of resolutions was reported by the committee, and adopted without opposition.

EVENING SESSION.

The convention was called to order at 8:30 P. M. The Rev. C. C. Foote, of Detroit offered prayer, and the Marsellaise was sang by Homer Warren.

The Rev. Mr. Whitmore moved the appointment of a committee of three

to confer with a similar committee to be appointed by the Red Ribbon convention, to arrange for a joint meeting. He advocated the closing up of the existing breach and the fusing of the two conventions into one.

This led to a sharp discussion but it was finally carried and the committee appointed.

The convention then proceeded to the evening's programme, and the Hon. Henry M. Look, of Pontiac, spoke briefly, arguing that the temperance reform could not be separated from religion.

which the Rev. C. O. Brown, of Rochester, further discussed the rela tions of religion to temperance re-

Mr. Dickie, from the committee to wait on the other convention, reported that his propositions for a union meeting had been received with enthusi-

Mr. Tanetta then sung a temperance song; after which Mr. Whitmore, from the committee to visit the other convention, made a further report that a committee had been appointed by the red ribbon convention to cooperate in

a joint meeting.

The convention adjourned for the evening with the singing of the Doxology.

SUPREME COURT OPINIONS.

HEAD-NOTES OF CASES DECIDED AT THE JUNE TERM, 1878.

Prepared for the Lansing Republican, by H. A Chaney, Reporter.

ACCOMPLICES' TESTIMONY-COERCION OF

People vs. Wright .- An accomplice whether or not he is joined in the same indictment with the prisoner or has already been convicted, is a competent witness for the prosecution, provided he

is not tried at the same time. where a wife, participating with her husband in a robbery, throttled the victim and told him to keep still, while her husband and a confederate rifled his pockets, the jury would be justified in finding that she did not act under her husband's coercion, but was independently guilty.

AMBIGUOUS SENTENCE.

Brownbridge vs. People.—A justice's sentence "to pay a fine of \$30, and in default thereof to go to jail for 30 days," is bad (1) for ambiguity if it be uncertain whether it (a) orders imprisonment by way of compelling payment of the fine, which (2) would be bad again, in that the punishment should have a definite outside limit and should cease as much sooner as the fine is paid, or (b) imposes an alternative punishment, which (3) would be error, as justices are not authorized so to sentence convicts.

CHALLEGING JURORS.

Stephens vs. People.—In Michigan there is no practical difference between a challenge for principal cause and a challenge for favor, and a judge in determining the sufficiency of a challenge should make his ruling cover both grounds.

A juror's opinion as to the guilt or inno-

cence of the accused must not be such as to prevent its giving due weight to the presumption of innocence.

The judge may examine jurors on the

part of the prosecution if he chooses, but defendant's counsel are entitled to re-examine them.

RECEIVING STOLEN GOODS. Brown vs. People.-Where complaint

was made and warrant issued for larceny and stolen goods, and the examining officer certified that it appeared to him that the said offence so charged was companied. mitted and that there was probable cause to believe the respondent to have been guilty of the commission thereof, it was held sufficient to authorize the prosecut-ing attorney to file an information charging respondent with a larcency of the

An examination on the complaint and warrant charging larceny is enough if the accused is held for trial, to authorize the proscecuting attorney, under Michigan statutes, to add a count for receiving stolen goods. A separate examination on that chrage is not necessary.

STOCKHOLDERS-LABOR DEBTS.

Brockway vs. Innes,—An assistant chief engineer of a railroad company is not a "laborer" within the meaning of the constitutional and statutory provisions making stockholders liable for the labor of the corporation.

MORTGAGE SET ASIDE.

Sackner vs. Sackner.—A man caused land which he had paid for to be deeded to his son. The son conveyed it in good faith to his wife, but without his father's of Indiana do so disqualify her. There is the same of the same o knowledge. The father afterwards induced her to mortgage it to him in order that one of the son's creditors might be forced to make better terms. The mortgage was not intended as genuine security for a real or supposed debt. When the daughter-in-law asked that it be discharged, the father-in-law refused on the ground that it gave him an advantage. Held, that a mortgage cannot be maintained without an obligation capable of proof, and a bill filed by the daughterin-law to set aside her mortgage was al-

NO CURE, NO PAY BARGAINS.

Gibson vs. Cranage.—An agreement was made with an artist for a picture which need not be taken or paid for if unsatisfactory. Held, that, however good the picture is, the customer is the only judge whether it suits him or not, and, if not, he cannot be compelled to pay for it.

MOTION TO SET OFF JUDGMENTS. Wells vs. St. Joseph Circuit Judge. Mandamus will not lie to review the discretion of a Circuit judge on his re-

usal of a motion to allow one judgment to be set off against another. DEEDS-DESCRIPTION-EJECTMENT.

Reiding vs. Cleveland Iron Mining Company.—A grant must be applied by regarding it from the standpoint of the regarding it from the standpoint the parties and in the light of the knowledge they had at the time. Held, therefore, that a deed of a lot reserving "all that part * * * which is now used and occupied by said Cleveland Iron Mining Company for railroad or railway purpose" is not

ambiguous.

In ejectment to recover land which it is claimed the defendant holds in excess of what had been reserved to him by deed, the burden of proof of what was intended by the reservation is not shifted to defendant; if the plaintiff alleges a respass, he must prove it.

MORTGAGE-UNDIVIDED PARCELS.

McClure vs. Holbrook.—A man mort-gaged an undivided two-thirds of certain land, without inserting covenants of title or warranty. His wife alterward acquired the other undivided third, to which he had no 'title when he gave the masters. Hold that she was not a mortgage. Held, that she was not a proper party to a bill of foreclosure. The mortgagee's original rights were not affected, even if the husband furnished the money to pay for the third acquired

INSURANCE-RECOVERY OF MONEY PAID ON LOSSES.

Johnson vs. Continental Insurance Company.—Assumpsit for money had and received will lie without a special count at the suit of an insurance company to recover back the amount on paid up losses, where the policy is made void fraudulent representations as to the extent of the loss.

An insurance company need not return the receipt for the amount paid on a loss before suing to recover back the money. It is only evidence, and has no intrinsic

Mrs. Parcher them sung a solo; after | INTEREST OF A PROBATE JUDGE WHEN A

LEGATEE. McFarlane vs. Clark .- The fact that the Probate Judge is named as legatee in an instrument purporting to be a will does nor vitiate any orders of hearing and of notice made by him preparatory to proving it before the Circuit Judge. He is not actually a legatee until the validity of the will is determined, and his interest in the will is no objection to his making formal orders that put the case on the road to a determination.

FORFEITURE FOR ADDITIONAL INSUR-

Pennsylvania Fire Insurance Company vs. Kittle.—Forfeiture of a policy for additional insurance is waived where the agent, with knowledge of such insurance, puts the insured to the expense of making up proofs of loss and requires him from time to time to correct them, without giving him to understand that the company will rely upon the forfeit the company will rely upon the forfeit-

where a policy contained a clause of forfeiture for additional insurance, evi-dence that such insurance was obtained because the insured understood that the original policy was invalid, was held irrelevant in an action on the policy. relevant in an action on the policy Breach of a contract is not excused by

PLATS-NOTICE OF CONVEYANCE TO PRI-VATE PARTY.

Burton vs. Martz .- A plat of land beburton vs. Martz.—A plat of land ob-longing to a woman was acknowledged by her husband as owner, and the plat was so recorded. The wife atterwards formally acknowledged the plat, and the record was altered conformably. Held, that it did not entitle purchasers to hold the woman as having conveyed to her

the woman as having conveyed to her husband or in any responsible way re-cognize title in him.

A recorded plat, under Michigan sta-tutes, is notice only of the platting, and not of any conveyance to private parties merely implied upon its face, or in the acknowledgment.

EMBEZZLEMENT.

People vs. Bringard.-It is embezzlement for a township treasurer to misap-propriate his trust funds to his private purpose and fraudulently refuse ount for them, whatever form the funds may have taken.

PAYMENT-DESTROYED NOTE.

Marvin vs. Newman.—A debtor claimed to have paid a note and then destroyed it. His creditor said he destroyed it without paying. The judge thought the burden of proof, if any, was on the debtor, but charged the jury to determine the question of veracity in view of the facts. Approved.

Bailey vs. Wright.—A levy effected by committing a trespass is bad. AWARD AND ARBITRATION.

French vs. Butler.—An award signed by two of the arbitrators in each other's presence, but not in that of the third, and by the third at different time and place, in the presence of only one of the others, is invalid, will not sustain a judgment, and should be vacated. JOINT JUDGMENT-JURISDICTION.

Gunzberg vs. Miller .- Joint judgment may be entered on a joint obligation again st parties, one of whom is outside

again st parties, one of whom is outstde of the jurisdiction, and cannot therefore be lawfully served. (Compiled Law, 286146-6150.)
Church vs. Edson.—The contracts of the maker of a note and the indorser are several and do not warrant a joint judgment upon lawful service on only one. POSSESSION OF LANDS-FINDING.

Sawyer vs. Van Housan.—The suffi-ciency of a finding, in the absence of a request for one more complete, is deter-

request for one more complete, is determined by seeing whether the judgment is consistent with it.

A finding "that the relation of landlord and tenant existed between the parties; that defendant was a tenant at will; that said tenancy was terminated by notice to quit before the commencement of this suit," warrants a judgment for the possession of lands.

FOREIGN DISABILITIES-NOTES.

Wheeler vs. Constantine.—An Indiana woman cannot, by pleading disqualificais no presumption against no ized by Michigan laws, nor is it conceded that if made in Michigan they would not be governed by the statutes of the State.

Judgment cannot be reversed on grounds not based on evidence introduc-

ATTACHMENT-CHILDREN'S SUPPORT. North vs. North.-Attachment to enforce payment of money is allowed only where an execution cannot be awarded. Attachment proceedings do not lie to enforce the payment, under a decree of divorce, of money to support the child-ren, as act 44 of 1877 authorizes execution

in such cases REMOVAL OF CAUSES-MANDAMUS. Rankin vs. Wayne Circuit Judge.— Where a cause has been regularly removed, and the court from which it has been transferred assumes to treat it as still within its jurisdiction and vacates the order of removal, mandamus lies to com-

pel it to vacate the latter order. CONDITIONAL DEVISE-SUPPORT.

Plant vs. Weeks.—A mother left to her daughter, who was her sole heir-at-law, certain property which certain other per-sons were to take in case the daughter died childless in her minority as she did. Held, that the devise was conditional, and therefore did not carry the same interest which the daughter would have

taken as heir-at-law.

A mother provided in her will for the support of her daughter, who died a minor. Held, that claims for care, nursing and medical attendance for the daughter were against the mother's estate, and the daughter's administrator had nothing to do with them.

PROMISE OF HIGHER SALARY. Marsh vs. Tunis.-In a suit for a fixed salary, evidence of the reasonable value of the services is inadmissable. In a suit against an estate, eyidence is merely terding to show that the decedent had promised to increase the claimant's sala-

ry after a certain date, but not showing actual agreement so to increase will not support a claim for additional wages. PARTIES TO ACTION-ESTOPPEL. McGinnis vs. Carriers.—One who might

McGinnis vs.Carriers.—he who might properly be joined as defendant in an action on the case for nuisance cannot bring the action. So held, where a foreman engaged in running in logs sued a boom company for the obstruction of navigation for which he was himself in property and the carriers of the carriers of the carriers and the carriers are the carriers and the carriers are the carriers. part responsible. Virginia will test her legal novelty,

the whipping-post, about the first of July, and according to the act providing this form of punishment one or more whipping-posts will be established in each city and county within the Commonwealth. Henceforth there will be no imprisonment of male offenders for petty larceny, except in case of second offences, but the culprit will be blistered with a cat-o'-ninetails till he will rather stand up than occupy the best opera chair in the country.

THE COMMERCIAL

Free to Do Right-To Do Wrong, Never.

SATURDAY, July 6, 1878.

Republican Nominations.

Governor—CHARLES M. CROSWELL.
Lieutenant Governor—ALONZO SESSIONS.
Secretary of State—WILLIAM JENNEY, Jr.
Treasurer—BENJAMIN D. PRITCHARD.
Auditor General—W. IRVING LATIMER.
Land Commissioner—JAMES M. NEASMITH.
Attorney General—OTTO KIRCHNER
Superintendent of Public Instruction—HORACE
S. TARBELL.
Member of the State Board of Education—GEO.
F. EDWARDS.

THE Evening News thus indorses the action of the Republican State Convention: "With such a ticket and such a platform, we believe the Republican party of Michn-gan need have no fear of the result."

No PEOPLE or nation under the sun ever discussed finance as is being done in this country to-day. Even the boys are debatiug the question. The people in this country must understand and comprehend what an administration is doing-its legislation, policies, etc., or turn it out of power; in many countries overthrow the government

Resignation of President Wise. A Piece of History.

Some time in December, 1876, in order to attend to a business matter, we were necessitated to enter a saloon in this city. There we found D. A. Wise and another prominent citizen taking their drinks. We well remember the regret we felt. We departed mentally exclaiming, "What a pity!" About two months later, Dr. Reynolds visited our city. We were delighted in seeing among the first fruits of his efforts here, on that auspicious Sabbath afternoon, Feb. 17th, 1877, Mr. Wise's manly form, with step erect and an honest pride, a firm resolve, proceed from the rear of Light Guard Hall and sign the pledge.

When the matter of organization came up we thought at once of Mr. Wise for President of the Club, and suggested his name to several co-workers with us in the past in the temperance cause. The suggestion was not favorably received by these parties. But it pressed upon our mind that he was the man, and coming across Henry Gage, whom we had known as having been addicted to drink, and had just signed the pledge, we asked him what he thought of the idea. "Just the man," he responded. "Now then, take a seat near us," and he did, in the next front seat-in hailing distance. "The moment Dr. Reynolds asks, 'Who will you have for your President?' in the twinkling of an eye arise and nominate Mr. Wise." The reformers in the immediate vicinity agreed to second the nomination. Mr. Gage was on his feet instantly and made the nomination, and a number in the vicinity seconded it. The Doctor wanted to know whether Mr. W. was an old stager or a reformed man, and was told the latter.

We relate this history in view of the fact that Mr. Wise has resigned. Had the Club been kept to its legitimate work of temperance reform-card and billiard rooms, with their demoralizing influences, been kept out-Mr. W.'s success would have been unparalleled, and to-day he would have been the honored head of the leading Club in the State. He assured us, at the time of their the river in regard to the selection of the up and nothing substituted. introduction, when we expressed a strong site for the new school building. The pur dissent, that he was also opposed, commend- chase is illegal. We quote from the Revised ed our opposition, and hoped that we would Statutes of 1872, Vol. I, pages 1193 and persevere until they were routed from the | 1217: Club Rooms. But the poet's proverb proved true in his case, and he insensibly fell into their support:

"Vice is a monster of such dreadful mien, That to be hated needs to be seen,

Yet seen too oft, familiar with her face, We first endure, then pity, then embrace. He also found, doubtless to his surprise,

that religious men and women supported them under the plea of helping along a good cause, or when they dissented it was meaningless as a dissent, being apologetic-certainly not a very inspiring incentive for him to either protest or labor for their exclusion. Under all the circumstances, Mr. majority of the qualified voters of the dis Wise has not so much sinned in this matter | trict. as been sinned against. The positive advocacy of their retention by Woodruff & Co.; three hundred children between the ages of the cloaking of them under the plea of re- five and twenty years residing in such disform by the moral guides of public opinion, was too much for Wise, and he succumbed.
He saw the Commercial alone protesting and re-protesting, until he was persuaded that it was wrong, and that these things Provided, That in ease two-thirds cannot were sanctified by the end-temperanceand by the countenance of good people. Had the immense moral force of the pulpit, of the church, of all men and women whose convictions were opposed to these things, stood bravely by Mr. Wise, they would have never been in, and the moment their pernicious effects were visible, a year ago at least, they would have been "cast out."

more than the Commercial. We hope that Mr. W., as a private member, will be more successful in their exclusion, and the Club, sustained by the vast moral power of comsustained by the vast moral power of community, prosper until it has accomplished the redemption of every drunkard, the reformation of every moderate drinker, and the abolition of every dramshop.

Local Matters.

-Mrs. Harrington. of Monroe, recovered a boy of 16 at Ypsilanti last week who had been missing for a year and a half.

-Commercial to March 1st, 1879, with premium, \$1.25. The day of grace for new and old subscribers is rapidly passing.

1st, At the earliest practicable moment would have secured the insurance; 2d, As soon as the insurance was secured, would have called a public meeting of the tax-payers; and if the tax-payers appropriated the insurance to rebuilding, less or more, would cut the pattern according to the cloth, consulted a good architect, and decided upon what sort of a building, as to style externally and interior accommodations, could be had for the money, studying the needs and convenience above all of teachers and pupils; meanwhile, had the rubbish, etc., cleared. Six weeks would be ample for this work. Before the pleasant Fall weather had passed away, would have the building completed externally, and ready for a Winter's campaign inside, and next Spring term would introduce teachers and pupils to resume their educational work in the new building. Not a blow toward building has been struck, and our unfortunate children must be compelled to occupy miserable quarters

the whole of next year. -Mortification must have tinged the face of Woodruff (if he is susceptible to the feeling) when he presented himself to the taxpayers asking an additional appropriation SHELF for the new school building. All present will remember how, with great swelling words, with confidence amounting to a dead certainty, he affirmed again and again that the insurance money would complete the structure presented for approval, ready for the seating of the pupils. It seems advantage had been taken of his ignorance, and he spawned it out upon the tax-pavers. There were at least 200 parties present who knew better. What idiot in the district would think of selecting Woodruff to saperintend the building of the plainest and most ordinary pig pen? If he had a single particle of appreciation of his utter ignorance in this regard, and the general opinion of the tax-payers, he would resign. But he won't, notwithstanding his bombastic threats. He has an idea that he has a life lease of the office, and absolutely owns the district, and so hangs on with a grip that can only be shaken off by the people at the polls.

-Our Ann Arbor neighbors met with reat success the 4th. A big crowd, way ip into many thousands. A first-class speech by Col. Beard, of Detroit. Henry C. Waldron read the declaration of Independance, and did it well. A splendid procession never eclipsed in the history of the county, as an exhibition of industrial products, the mechanic arts, and emblems suitable to the day. The balloon ascension by Ben Joslin was a failure, through no fault of his. Ben worked like a hero and had pluck enough for a dozen ascensions. The supply of gas gave out as the gas company was afraid of robbing the city in the evening. Ben has a magnificent balloon. In order to show the people its beauty and also to turn off the gas he sent it up about 50 feet. The company were told that it would require 15,000 feet and ought to have made full preparation for that amount, and again the filling ought to have begun at an earlier hour. The wind was favorable for Ben to have landed in his mother's door yard could he have tried it on. It will be no more than fair for the citizens of Ann Arbor to provide the ways and means for Ben to make a success at the coming county fair.

-There is a good deal of complaint over

(3599.) SEC. 19. The qualified voters in such school district, when lawfully assem bled, shall have power to adjourn from time to time, as may be neccessary; to designate a site for a school-house, by a vote of two-thirds of those present, and to change the same by a similar vote, at any regular meet-

ing. (3600.) SEC. 20. When no site can be established by such inhabitants, as afore-said, the school inspectors of the township or townships in which the district is situated shall determine where such site shall be, and their determination shall be certified to the director of the district, and shall be final, subject to alteration afterwards by

(3713.) Section. 1. The qualified voters triet, shall have power, when lawfully assembled, to designate by a vote of twoagree upon a site for said school-house, that a majority of the voters of said district shall have power to instruct the district board to locate said site.

The law was entirely abnegated in the purchase.

To ADVOID all danger from reefs and shoals, a ship runs for deep water. Safest and best is it also upon the ocean of relig-No one regrets this condition of things lous truth and experience to steer for deep

Liver is King.

The liver is the imperial organ of the whole human system, as it controls the life, health and happiness of man. When it is disturbed in its proper action, all kinds ailments are the natural result. The digestion of food, the movements of the heart and blood, the action of the brain and nervous system, are all immediately connected with the workings of the Liver. It has been successfully proved that Green's August Flower is unequalled in curing all persons afflicted with Dyspepsia or Liver Complaint, and all the numerous symptoms that result from an unhealthy condition of the Liver and Stomach. Samrle bottles to try, 10 —We do not claim any special wisdom, bu Cents. Positively sold in all towns on the Western Continent. Three doses will prove had we the Seminary building in charge, that it is just what you want.

J. H. Sampson

Has the

WRINGER

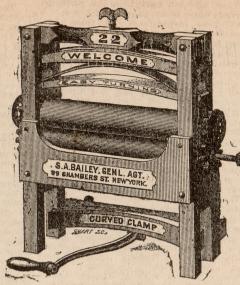
It is the best because it has Rolls of Larger Diameter, made of the most Durable and Elastic

RUBBER,

which allow bunches, buttons, etc., to pass through without injury to Machine or Clothing. A combination Spring of

STEEL, RUBBER, AND WOOD

That secures a perfectly even pressure at all times, and is guaranteed not to break, Try it with any other and keep the best.



Is the HEAVIEST Wood Stove made in the United States. For sale at

J. H. SAMPSON'S. FARMING HARDWARE, STOVES, TOOLS, BAR IRON, TIN and COPPER

WARE AT SAMPSON'S,

Huron St., No. 17 Jenness Block, YPSILANTI. MICH.

200 Boxes of PAPATRIES DON'T YOU STOP

A beautiful assortment just received from New York at Samson's, from ten cents a box up

A SPLENDID LOT OF

to fifty cents.

ENVELOPES

Just received at Samson's, both White and Buff, at only 40c a box of 250.

No one can undersell Sam-

Beautiful border to match only one cent a yard.

SAMSON

Keeps the Purest and Freshest DRUGS, and always has some one who knows what they are. Prescriptions accurately put

DYE STUFFS!

To get a good color one must have genuine Dye Stuffs, and they can always be found at Samson's.

Picture Frames, Chromos and

At your own price at Samson's. Frames made to order as usual and GLUED together as well as

Doc No. 69.

Haying attempted with some degree of minuteness in times past to describe

My 50 Cent Tea

Its FLAVOR, STRENGTH, COLOR, &c., it now remains only for you to try for yourselves. It has been tried by hundreds and pronounced by all and is so taken and accepted to be the best

50 Cent Japan Tea

In this market or any other. All Groceries cheap for cash or produce.

C. W. MANSFIELD.

WHY

And get a bale of that

NICE FRESH

Better known in olden times as

Dutch Cheese.

Fresh from the farm every morning.

NEW CROP BEST

JAP TEA,

For 60cts per lb.

GEO. A. & T. NEAT.

FARMERS!!

I have every facility for doing your Blacksmith work at

BOTTOM PRICES. Having recently placed in my shop one RUSSELL'S

Can furnish Bolts and Nuts at manufacturers prices. I purchase my stock from 1st hands. Horse Shoeing a

Specialty. GEO. HUMPHREY. Next door to Ferrier's Foundry and Machine Shop.

REMEMBER THAT Mrs. O. A. DENNIS

Has on hand a full and complete assortment of

Lithographs MILLINERY. Which she is offering at

VERY LOW RATES.

Please call and examine for yourself. PLACE, OPP. DEPOT.

Cheap Boots!

I have 300 pairs of Boots I want to sell

CHEAP FOR CASH.

STOGA BOOTS, KIP BOOTS.

CALF BOOTS, PEGGED and HAND SEWED BOOTS.

Every man or boy who wants to get

pair of GOOD BOOTS CHEAP. will do well to call and see the Boots and

Shoe Store in the Arcade Block, Ypsilanti.

JOHN BOYCE.

Cracked Wheat.

Granulated Hominy.

Oat Meal.

A FRESH SUPPLY JUST RECEIVED.

I invite the attention of householders to the above named articles, especially Cracked Wheat and Granulated Hominy as they have not before been introduced here in this form. Please call at No. 15 Congress St. and No. 4 Masonic Block, opposite the depot, and see samples for yourselves. The hy gienic benefits of such food should not be overlooked.

Recipes for best methods of preparing the different kinds accompanies each

Cracked Wheat, 15cts. per bx contain'g 21bs. Granulated Hominy, 15cts. per box, con-

CHARLES WHEELER.

THE

DRUGS.

MEDICINES.

STATIONERY, WINDOW GLASS.

Everything in the Drug line I will sell at the VERY LOWEST Cash

PRESCRIPTIONS

Filled, with accuracy, at all times, day and night.

Finest Brand of CIGARS.

FRED F. INGRAM.

Opp. Depot.

Attention! Halt!

WHERE? In front of H. HASKIN'S

> Store at the Depot, Cross St. and you will find

POWER BOLT CUTTING MACHINES Splendid Bread 1 Patents, 37 Cong. The only resi

Only 4 cents a loaf.

GROCERIES

OF ALL KINDS.

Would call especial attention to my TEAS. 3 lbs for \$1.00. FLOUR AND FEED

No better in the market. It will pay the whole city to try my

H. HASKIN.

SOUTH SIDE

WHERE FOUND.

CONGRESS

STREET,

Babcock's Old Stand.

Where they will be glad to welcome their old patrons and make new acquaintances.

A CHOICE

Stock of Groceries

CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

FRESH GOODS

We Will Not BE UNDERSOLD. Call

MRS. GOODING

Wishes to announce to the Ladies of Ypsılanti and Jicinity, that she has on hand a large stock of Spring

MILLINERY AND FANCY GOODS

In all the new STYLES AND NOVELTIES of the SEASON

Hair Goods constantly on hand. Combings made to order at reasonable rates. Hair taken in exchange for goods. A full line of

DEMOREST'S PATTERNS. Call and examine our stock. Stamping a specialty.

HURON ST.

MRS. A. S. H. GOODING.





C. Lingemann & Sons

MANUFACTURERS OF UMBRELLAS, PARASOLS, AND WALK-

ING CANES. 26 MONROE AVE.

DETROIT, MICHIGAN. The LARGEST and BEST ASSORTMENT in the city, and at prices that defy competition. We have a large stock of BUGGY and WAGON UMBRELLAS with or without fixtures, at very low prices. Orders by mail will receive prompt attention. 746w4

THE COMMERCIAL AGENCY. TAPPAN, McKILLOP & CO.,

126 Jefferson Ave., Detroit. We report to subscribers the standing of all businen. Address communications to
J. W. SEATON or J. D. STANDISH.
745-m6

Seeley's Extracts. Seeley's Perfumes, Seeley's Hair Oils, THEY ARE THE BEST. ASK FOR THEM

For Sale Everywhere.

DR. A. J. ROE & CO., 235 Woodward Ave., Detroit,

PIANOS & ORGANS. Sold at low prices and on monthly payments, when desired. Piano repairing we make a specialty of Send us a postal card if your piano needs repair, and we will inform you as to the cost of repair. Good Reliable Agents Wanted to sell pianos and organs. Dubuar, Jacquemain & Co., 302 Woodward Avenue, Detroit.

Cures Piles without Knife, Caustic Ligature or Detention from Business. No cure, no pay. Con-sultation free. Best of References given. 744m3

OPIUM Habit and Skin Diseases.
Do not fail to write. Dr. F. E. Marsh, Quincy,
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TO THOSE BUILDING.

We still make and sell the best SASH, DOORS and BLINDS in the State for the least money. We warrant Sash safe home with French or American Glass ready set cheaper than any other way. We also wholesale and retail French and American Glass, all sizes, at factory prices, also best patterns of Colored Figured Glass for front doors, side lights, etc. Send your orders. Send for prices.

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DATENTS S. S. SPRAGUE Attorney and Connector

New Advertisements.

DO YOU WANT TO INCREASE YOUR
TRADE, OR BUILD UP A NEW BUSINESS?

IT PAYS
TO LET PEOPLE KNOW WHAT YOU HAVE
TO SELL. HOW THAT CAN BE DONE AT
THE LEAST COST IS WORTH ASKING
ABJUT.
NEWSPAPERS REACH MORE PEOPLE AT
A LESS EXPENSE THAN ANY OTHER
MEANS OF COMMUNICATION. HENCE AN
ADVERTISEMENT THAT CAN BE GIVEN
THE MOST CIRCULATION FOR THE MONEY IN GOOD PAPERS IS THE SUREST
WAY TO DEVELOP YOUR BUSINESS
TO TRY FOR SUCH

SEND FOR A COPY OF OUR STANDARD LIST AND LEARN WHAT AN IMMENSE CIRCULATION YOU CAN GET FOR A SMALL SUM.
GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., 10 SPRUCE ST., N. Y.



PIANO Beautiful Concert Grand Pianos, ORGAN cost \$1,600 only \$425. Superb Grand Square Pianos, cost \$1,100, only \$255. Elegant Upright Pianos, cost \$800, only \$155. New Style Upright Pianos \$112.50. Organs, 835. Organs 12 stops. \$72.50. Church Organs, 16 stops, cost \$390, only \$115. Elegant \$375 Mirror Top Organs only \$105. Tremendous sacrifice to close out present stock. New Steam Eactory soon to be erected. Newspaper with much information about cost of Pianos and Organs, SENT FREE. Please address DANIEL F. BEATTY, Washington, N. J.

STANDARD WEEKLIES at ten dollars a line without losing money. Those advertisers who want to obtain the best and largest circulation possible without expending more than from \$30 to \$100 should address GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., 10 Spruce Ss., New York.

A day to Agents canvassing for the Fireside Visitor. Terms and outfit, free. Address P. O. VICKERY, Augusta,

\$10, \$20, \$50, \$100.

Invested judiciously in Stocks (Options or Privileges) is a sure road to rapid fortune. Full details and Official Stock Exchange Reports free. Address T. POTTER WIGHT & CO., Bankers, 35 Wall St., New York.

AGENTS WANTED Medals & Diplomas awarded For HOLMAN'S PICTORIAL BIBLES 2,000 Illustrations. Address for new circulars. A. J. HOLMAN & CO., 930 Arch St., Phila.

SATURDAY, July 6, 1878.

Friends of The Commercial, who have business at the Probare Court, will please request Judge Harriman to send their Printing to this office.

Thomas M. Nichol Orates in behalf of Hard Money three mortal hours.

PUZZLES THE GREENBACKERS. - PUTS GEN.

Capt. Allen, in a neat speech, introduced tors. Mr. Nichols. He first laid down a fundamental proposition, that paper money, with all nations and in all time, has proved a failure unless based on a substantial promise to and old subscribers is rapidly passing. pay, and the only sure base has been gold and silver. There is no inherent value in paper. It can be run through the printing press with the government stamp to an indefinite amount, and it is trash. Instanced the salary, of Principal to \$900. They paid \$1100 this year. In consequence of the reduction, Prof. H. E. Kratz, whom all out concern]; the Continental money of our fathers [A voice—Their faith and creat not his connec. established]; the shinplaster currency of 1837 [A voice—The irredeemable currency of bastard concerns, and not based on the faith and credit of a mighty and victorious nation.] Coin possesses intrinsic value. It is an object of universal desire. The piece of gold that ornamented the Ark of the Covenant of ancient Israel, or of the temple of Solomon, is worth as much to-day as then. It don't perish. It is the representative of value among all people, and in every period of the world's history. This characteristic, of the world's history. This characteristic, assistant in the laboratory, and we hear an and much value in little space, makes it intimation that he will enter upon the stuproperly the standard of values and the base dy of the law. properly the standard of values and the base for the redemption of all national issues of paper money. If the Greenbackers favored the issue of paper currency full up, but not the issue of paper currency full up, but not the issue of paper currency full up, but not the issue of paper currency full up, but not the law.

The Rev. Mr. Boyden, of Ypsilanti, was the speaker at the Reform Club meeting last Sunday afternoon, in place of Mr. Gibson, of Jackson, who was unable to in excess of a hundred cents on the dollar in meet his engagement. eoin, he should not object. If the issues they propose can be kept at par with some standard value-pork, butter, cheese, etc.while he should say that it was unwise to depart from the coin standard, yet he should not oppose them. But issues of no intrinsic value, no promise to pay, mere tickets as the decree against Dr. Rose and his sureties. Perhaps the best method of called money, are the height of inanity-a fraud, and the worst possible calamity that could happen to the laboring man. People do not feel that they are coerced to receive coin in exchange for products, but depreciated paper, though made a legal tender, compels the creditor to receive it. And here comes in the dishonesty. Is it honest to pay debts in this irredeemable trash, and compel the creditor to take it in payment for value received? It is not simply dishonest, but a crime

Mr. Nichol denounced Carey, Pomeroy, and Field as having bad reputations at home.

What sensible man would be willing to Union Hall to attend the first public until Nov. 15, 1871, when he came to Clinton. He adopt their visionary theories instead of the sound views of Washington, Hamilton, Webster, Jackson, Clay, Benton, Lincoln, and Chase? Gen. Carey claimed, in Wisconsin, that there were 6,000,000 persons out of employment, and half of them were tramps. 3,000,000 more would starve if destitute of labor thirty days. [He stated here, 6,000,000 in all.] Mr. Nichol claimed Miller block to the large hall over The Stanthere were only 93 millions of able-bodied men in the country, and hence Gen. Carey is a lying blatherskite—a reckless babbler.

Gen. Carey stated that the 5-20 bonds were psyable in greenbacks, at least inferentially, because of the fact that the 10-49 bonds were advertised by Jay Cooke as the only ones payable in gold. He read the advertisement of Jay Cooke, having no such proviso, and pillored the General in lie No. 2.

He then went for the General on contraction. His assertion of 2,000,000,000 of currency in 1865, and only \$750,000,000 now, he refuted by reading the record of the amounts circulated from 1865 to 1877. He made considerable amusement in regard to the difference being burned up—a certain declined yesterday to sit upon the case. Greenback orator bound to make retiring the currency burning it. The law limited the issue of greenbacks to \$450,000,000. \$423,000,000 were all that were ever issued, and we have \$346,000,000 now, making only \$77,000,000 retired instead of \$1,380,-000,000. At the same time, the law author-ized \$200,000 000 national bank notes and et al; argued and submitted.....The Peoet al; argued and submitted.....The People vs. John Freeman; larceny; sentenced for 3 years at Ionia.....The people vs. Albert Krusawa, larceny; sentenced 4 years at Jackson.....The People vs. Henry Wood, larceny; sentenced 4 years at Jackson.....The People vs. Henry Wood, larceny; sentenced to 3 years at Jackson.....The People vs. George Edwards, larceny; pleaded guilty sentedced to three years at Ionia.....The People vs. The People vs. George Edwards, larceny; pleaded guilty sentedced to three years at Ionia.....The People vs. T. J. Crowell and People vs. T. ized \$300,000,000 national bank notes and note was only worth 69 cents on the dollar, and now 99 cents. Lie No. 3 nailed to the

He went on to explain how Gen. Carey made up the two billion currency, counting U. S. three-year certificates, never intended as a permanent currency—all paid up or exchanged for 5-20 bonds in 1868. But the panic did not strike us until 1873. It ought, according to Carey's figuring, to have done so in 1868-9. The non-taxation of bonds is according to the interpretation of the courts-imbedded in the constitution of the United States-never had been taxed, and always regarded as impolitic to do so, taxation damaging the credit of the nation, increasing rates of interest, etc.

He claimed that demonetization of silver night, and he branded Carey as a liar in particular No. 4. The national bank system was the best the country ever had. No ty of Carlow in Ireland. monopoly; safe and just for the bill-holder

and the government. had become invisible. We left at 11 p. M., ing an oration before the Agricultural and and he was hammering away still. There was no enthusiasm. Mr. Nichol is evidently fall. well posted. Like Gen. Carey, he gave some hard nuts to crack, and uttered some H. Jewett, assisted by Mr. Frank Joslin,

He lacks the courtesy of Gen. Carey. He was irritated at the idea of being interrupted by questions, when Gen. Carey courted them. The Greenback delusion (if it is a delusion) would not be dispelled to the day of judgment by speeches of the Nichol order—abstruse reasoning, and comprehended only by those who have made finance a stu-

dy. The stubborn fact remains, and is burned into the experience of laboring men had as "net proceeds" \$58 cash. who can get nothing to do, or only occasionally a job (and small pay for the work they can get); manufacturers, whose machinery is lying idle; merchants, who are selling goods without profit, that something is the matter. Gen. Carey told the people that it is under consumption, due to bad legislation, etc., and pointed out, in his judgment, the PUZZLES THE GREENBACKERS.—PUTS GEN.

CAREY THROUGH HIS PACES LIVELY, AND PROVES CAREY (OR HIMSELF) A SCOUNDREL.

Last Saturday evening a large concourse of people gathered in front of Band stand.

of people gathered in front of Band stand.

Letter remedy than do the Greenback oralized by the State tax should be paid on or before to-day. Up to vesterday but nineteen

> -Commercial to March 1st, 1879, with premium, \$1.25. The day of grace for new

ITEMS FROM THE DEXTER "LEADER."— The Dexter School Board deeming it wise to lessen expenses, have decided to reduce have learned to respect for his ability as a teacher and his many good qualties, closes

is connection with the school next Friday. Senator Burleigh, it is said, will start a new Democratic weekly at Ann Arbor in a few weeks. We hope the gentleman has

plenty of stamps.
Mr. J. K. Turner, of Ypsilanti, gave a somewhat peculiar, but generally pleasing address, at Red Ribbon Hall, last Sunday evening. He is a reformed man, and is praying, reading, singing, or preaching. working faithfully in the cause.

ITEMS FROM THE 'NN ABBOR "ARGUS." Dr. Angell will give the opening address before the State Teachers' Institute at Lansing, on Monday evening, July 8.
S. T. Douglas has resigned his position of

The wool market shows a little more activity. Mack & Schmid report a purchase

of about 26,000 pounds, and Bach & Abel give the same figures, or 50,000 in all. The ruling price in 28 cents.

The Regents have voted to accept one-

a dissolution of partnership.

The Regents, at their Thursday evening

session, made a general cut on salaries, some changes in the faculties, and also ap-pointed William A. Tolchard, Teller of the First National Bank, Treasurer and purchasing agent.

-Commercial to March 1st, 1879, with premium, \$1.25. The day of grace for new and old subscribers is rapidly passing.

ITEMS FROM THE SALINE "STANDARD."-Prof. A. G. Gumaer and lady have gone to Alabama, New York, where Mr. Gumaer will vacationize until school commences at

From six to eight o'clock on Sabbath evemeeting of the Ladies Christian Temperance Union. The Hall was crowded.

Mr. J. H. Ford, the grocer at Mooreville,

dropped into the office the other day, and showed us a two-dollar bill on one side of which was the following inscription: "The last of a fortune; lost at a gambling table in Deadwood, August 7, '77."

The German Workingmen's Society of

dard office, and held its first meeting there last Monday evening.
Programme of the Union School commen-

Music-Mr. and Mrs. R. Mills.
Prayer-Rev. J. Boyden, of Ypsilanti.
Song-"Let us Brothers Join in Singing-Quar-

Essays—"Thoughts," Kittie G. Heyt; "Does it Pay?" Nettie A. Tryon; "The Last Time," May B.

Hammond,
Music—Instrumental,
Address—"Culture and its Relation to the Formation of Character," Rev. D. R. Shier, of Chelsea,
Song—"Crown the Song King"—Quartette
Presentation of Diplomas—By Prof. A. G.

Parting Song—Quartette.
Benediction—Rev. M. Adams.

Judge Huntington was telegraphed to yesterday with the hope that he would come Friday and himself hear the case.

Circuit Court .- Jennie Truax vs. Wm.

H. Truax : decree of divorce granted Lafayette Gallop vs. Bernard Gallop, decree of divorce granted.....Florence B. Haze vs. K. M. Haze; decree of divorce granted Ransom Salsbury; motion to quash information was denied; bail in forgery case fixed at \$200 each, and in case of false pre-

tense \$1,000 each.

Real Estate Sales.—Margaret Farmer to Mary Terns, lot 255 in the first plat of Ypsilanti; \$825.....Lemuel Clark to Anthony Vizard, land in section 33, Pittsfield; \$4,vizard, land in section 53, Fittsheld; \$4,500.....Helen M. Hoag to Aug. C. Root (quitclaim) two pieces of land in section two, Superior; \$800......Ezra D. Lay to Chas. M. Hubbell (quitclaim) 25 acres on the Chicago road, Ypsilanti; \$1,000.....Isakel E. Robinson to Michael Himerdenger, eaven and one helf acres in section 30 Ann seven and one-half acres in section 30. Ann Arbor; \$3,000.....Christain Oberschmidt to Agnes Oberschmidt, two pieces of land in section 20 and one piece in section 21, in

all 80 acres, Sharon; \$1,000. was an open and square transaction, and that such a person as "Cid" was never in Washington. The act was not passed in the of the township of Northfield, for the past forty-eight years, died of old age, on June

Col. Burleigh has received a letter from Gen. Geo. B. McClellan, saying that other When he finished his speech the crowd engagements will prevent him from delivering an oration before the Agricultural and

some nard nuts to crack, and uttered some some nard nuts to crack, and uttered some some some nard nuts to crack, and uttered some some some nard nuts to crack, and uttered some nard nuts to crack, and uttered some nard nuts to crack, and uttered some some nard nuts to crack

it will hold weekly meetings every Monday

The ladies of the M. E. Church of Salem heid a strawberry and ice cream festival at the house of L. D. Perkins, on the 20th inst. The day was rainy, and the evening dark—but the people had a mind for work, and the next morning, after the balances were struck and all bids paid—the society

I. N. S. Foster, Supervisor of Ann Arbor township, makes the following cereal report for the year 1877: Number of acres of wheat, 2,475; number of acres of corn, 1,262; number of acres of oats, 675; number of acres of barley, 355; number of acres of wheat on the ground at the present time, 2,912; number of bushels of wheat last year, 54,616. Average yield, 22

fore to-day. Up to yesterday but nineteen had made their payments, of which thirteen were from this place, two from Saline, two from Manchester, one from Chelsea. and one from Ypsilanti. Five days grace are given delinquents in which to pay after to-day, and if not paid then, the county treasurer will issue a warrant for the sheriff to collect the same.

OF three hundred drunkards converted a year ago in Boston, during the Moody meetings, only ten have returned to their old habits.

ONE of the great and lamentable mistakes of many pastors is in not "weaving in" something for the children at every public Sunday service. As a rule, every part of service is beyond their reach, whether it be the

A good name is best won by good deeds. There is no surer way of being well thought of as by deserving well. 'You have a little world around you,' wrote Daniel Webster to an early friend; " fill it with good deeds, and you will ffll it with your own glory."

-Beautiful Helen no doubt had a fine complexion, but it is more than doubtful 8 to 12 A. M., and 1 to 5 P. M. whether it exceeded in purity the complexions of the ladies who use that inimitable auxilliary of female loveliness, Glenn's Sulphur Soap. Sold by all Druggists. Hill's Hair & Whisker Dye, Black or

QUERY: "Why will men smoke common tobacco, when they can buy Marburg Bros, 'Seal of North Carolina,' at the same price?"

MARRIED.

ROGERS-WANDERWERKER. In Ypsilanti, on Thursday, June 27, 1878, at the residence of Mr. Alfred Stone, by Prof. Esterbrook, Mr. W. Rogers, of York, to Miss Ida Wanderwerker, of Ypsilanti.

DIED.

RUNYAN. At his residence in Clinton, on Saturday, June 8, 1878, Mr. A. B. Runyan, father of Mrs. B. S. Covert, aged 77 years, 9 months and 23

The deceased was born in Ovid, Seneca county, N Y., Sept. 10, 1800. In 1830 he moved to Livingston o., N. Y., and in 1834 he came with his family to was a man of very great vitality, a large physical system, with tendency to paralysis. He was a hard working man, doing always what he found to do, and giving up only when he could go no farther. His large. massive head showed a degree of brain backed by a mental power, which few naturally are blessed with. Noted for firmness, common sense and honesty to a very high degree, he was a man, a neighbor, a true citizen, a kind father and loving husband. As a Christian, he was just what we should expect from the harmonious workings of the physical and mental powers we have described. All was devoted to the building up of a moral characer that made him respected, loved and confided i by all who knew him. He died as he had lived, with firm faith in God and a blessed assurance of the power of salvation through faith in Christ Jesus. He was conscious to the last, and peacefully took his departure to the home he was so well fitted to enter. He leaves three sons and one daughter and their families, and a widowed wife to feel a loss which God alone can explain.

The funeral services were held on Sunday morning at the congregational church, of which he had been so long a time a member. The house was crowded; the sermon preached by Rev. J. T. Husted, pastor, and remarks were made by Rev. J. Heritage, pastor of the Baptist church, Rev. Mr. Frazee, of the M. E. church of Blissfield, and Rev. W. P. Wastell. The remains were carried to Bridgewater cemetery, and buried, while the many friends returned feeling "A good man has left us."

Local and Special Notices.

THE DEMAND FOR GOLD IS GREAT

But not equal to the demand for Dr. Marshall's Lung Syrup, the great remedy for Coughs and Colds. Try it. Price only 25 cents a bottle. Sold by Fred Ingram.

"Amelia my dear, fer thee I'd gather the stars one by one of they fail from the regions of ethereal space: I'd pick the sun, that oriental god of day, I'd turn kim from the sky and quench his effulgence in the fountain of my love for thee." "Oh don't," said Phelps, N. Y. she, "for if you do we shall have to use Smith's Saleratus to mafie things light." Remember and use only 34 as much as of any other, and your biscuits will always be sweet and spongy. Maaufactured by

HENRY S. SMITH & CO. Grand Rapids, Mich.

AN ORIENTAL TRAVELLER

Describes this busy scene, witnessed on historic shores: "Our steamer landed a beach which was the port of Antioch, where the disciples were first called Christians. There was no town at the water's edge, no people, no wharf. The passengers and the merchandise were put ashore in lighters, which ran up into the sand. A troop of camels and their drivers, lay on the beach, ready to transfer the goods into the interior. Among the articles landed were boxe marked 'Dr. J. C. AYER & Co., LOWELL, MASS.' U. S. A.,' showing that they contained medicines and whence they came. These with other goods, were hoisted on the backs of camels for transportation to Antiech. Thus the skill of the West sends back ts remedies to heal the maladies of populations that inhabit those eastern shores, whence our spiritual manna came.—Windsor (Vt,) Chronicle.

BE WISE IN TIME

And get a bottle of Dr. Marshall's Lung Syrup which always cures Coughs and Colds, and prevents Consumption. Try it. Only 25 cents a bottle, Sold by F. Ingram.

500 DOLLARS TO LOAN,

TRANK SMITH

Does not keep lumber wagons, but he has the oth-r kinds, and Travelling Baskets, Bird Cages, and nearly everyting else, at lowest prices.

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That took the premium at the World's Fair; that bring a man home early at night, and gets the hired girl up early in the morning are found only at Frank

TAKE NOTICE,

That E. ELLIOTT is still on Hnron St. and is pre pared to Clean, Repair and dye Gentlemen's Cloth Remember the place, Opp. Fireman's Hall Residence of Cross St. west, near Catholic Church.

THAT "THAT GUOSE"

May wave long on Huron St. I respectfully invite ny friends to pass not to the right or left, but bring neir dress and business suits to me and I will cut and make them up neatly and with dispatch. 744-1y RICHARD MILLER, Ypsilanti.

Will unload a ton of Hay in 5 minutes. Offered to farmers on trial and warranted to prove satisfactory or no sale. For sale by FRANK CLARK,

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Fine Cut Tobacco is made from the most choice selection of leaf and is the best. Try it. For sale by all first-class dealers.

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To all who wish anything in the line of Alapacas, Mohairs, Brilliantines, Cashmeres, Jaconets, Vic torias, Wainsooks, Piques, Linens, Napkins, and Damasks, it will pay you to call and examine Goods and Prices, as we will not be undersold. E. M. COMSTOCK & CO.

C. S. W. BALDWIN, Dentist, Rooms over Post Office, Ypsilanti, Mich. Hours

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Our line of Notions, such as Ribbons, Ties, Laces, Fringes, Handkerchiefs, Collars, Cuffs and Rushes, are of the latest styles and designs. Please call and examine, we will guarantee prices. E. M. COMSTOCK & CO.

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Takes this opportunity to thank her appreciative patrons for past favors, and also to say that while the adies and Gentlemen are securing spring wardrobe fashionable dresses, etc., she has secured correspond ing attractions for her gallery, enabling her to take pictures with all the modern improvements, includand see my specimen pictures.

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Have you seen our One Dollar Corset, they cannot e beaten, and our One Dollar Kid Glove is the boss and those Fifty cent Two Button Kid Gloves are giving complete satisfaction.

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M. COMSTOCK & CO.

Have a full line of Clothes and Clothing, also a new assortment of Carpets and Oil Clothes, latest patterns and designs. Please remember that we do not intend to be undersold, as to quality of goods and

NO RISK :

THOMAS' ECLECTRIC OIL! Worth Ten Times its weight in gold. Do you know anything of it ! If not, it is time you did .- Pain cannot stay where it is used. It is the cheapest medicine ever made. One used. It is the cheapest medicine ever made. One dose cures common sore throat. One bottle has a cured Bronchitis. Fifty cents, worth has cured an cured Bronchitis. Fifty cents' worth has cured an Old Standing Cough. One or two bottles cures bad cases of Piles and Kidney Troubles. Six to eight applications cure any case of Excoriated Nipples or Inflamed Breasts. One bottle has cured Lame Back of eight years standing. Daniel Plank, of Brookfield, Tioga County, Pa., says: "I went thirty miles for a bottle of your Oil, which effected a wonderful cure of a Crooked Limb, by six applications." Another who has had Asthma for years, says: "I have half of a 50 50 cent botle left, and \$100 would not buy it if I could get no more. Rufus Robinson, of Nunda, N. Y., writes: "One

small bottle of your Eclectric Oil restored the voice where the person had not spoken above a whisper for five years." Rev. J. Mallory, of Wyoming, N. Y., writes: "Your Eclectric Oil cured me of Bronchitis in one week." Dealers all over the country say We have never sold a medicine that has given such complete satisfaction as this."

It is composed of six of the best Oils that are known. Is as good for internal as for external use and is believed to be immeasurably superior to any thing ever made. Will save you much suffering and many dollars of expense. Is sold by one or more dealers in every place. Trial bottles 25 cents: larger

Prepared only by FOSTER, MILBURN & CO. Buffalo, N. Y., Successors to S. N. THOMAS. Note-Eclectric-Selected and Electrized.

YPSILANTI MARKETS.

Corrected weekly by O. A. AINSWORTH, Commission and Forwarding Merchant.

YPSILANTI, July 5, 1878. Apples, per bbl, \$3.00@\$3.50. Apples—Dried,4@5 BUCK FLOUR-@\$3.00. BEANS-60@1.10 BUTTER—10@11 Corn—38@40c per bu.

CHICKENS—Dressed 5@7c. CHICKENS-Live, 4c. Dressed Hogs, \$3.75@4.00 Eggs—Command 9@10c. HAY-\$8@10 perton according to quality. HIDES-@5c. Honey—In cap, 20c@00.

HAMS-9@10c LARD—The market stands at 8@9c. Onions-90 c per bbl.

OATS, NEW, 22@25
PORK—In bbl.—\$10.00@\$10.50
POTATOES—40. New 1.00
TIMOTHY SEED—\$1.75@\$0.00 TURKEYS-Live, 7c. @8c WHEAT, EXTRA—\$1.00.

'' No. 1—90@1.00.

'' RED — 1.00

"
RED — 1.00.
BUCK WHEAT—\$0.50. Wood-25@30.

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pictures with all the modern improvements, including scenic back grounds, and other accessories. Call and see my specimen pictures.

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Onward is the name of L. O. EMERSON'S book for SINGING CLASSES for the season of 1878-79. A new and fresh collection of the best Secular and Sacred Music, with a full Instructive Course. Teachers will please examine. 52 Glees, 56 Sacred Tunes, and 15 Anthems are provided. Price \$7.50 per dozen.

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TUDE, PAIN IN THE BACK, DINNESS OF VISION, PRE
MATURE OLD AGE, and many other diseases that lead
to Insanity, Consumption and a Premature Grave,
all of which as a rule are first caused by deviating
from the path of nature and over indulgence. The
Specific Medicine is the result of a life study and
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SATURDAY MORNING'S

COMMERCIAL

YPSILANTI, JULY 6, 1878.

"Why don't they go for Zach. Chandler?" asks a Democratic editor. That's so, why don't they? Why don't you sit down on some nitroglycerine? Why don't you?"—Post & Tribune.

The Republican party made the greenback, has maintained its credit, will make it as good as gold, continuing it as a part of the permanent currency of the country.

If the national credit is by wise statesmanship maintained at its pres ent high standard, the 5 and 6 per cent outstanding bonds will be rapidly converted into 4 per cents, thus making a saving annually of more than \$20,000,-000 to the people.

The Government should regard it as its first and permanent duty to devise some effective means for protecting the Republicans of the South in their right to express their sentiments con-cerning the political affairs of the States and of the country, by pen, on the rostrums and through the ballot-box. If citizens are bullied on account of their opinions and robbed of the right to cast their votes in perfect free-dom, through fear of persecution and violence, they are no longer freemen, but slaves, compelled to groan and chafe under a yoke imposed upon them by the lawless and corrupt manipulators of party machinery.

In the mountain regions of North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee and Georgia, and in some other places in the South, the people now defend illicit distilleries just as zealously as they once defended slavery.

Facts as to the National Finan-

The following letter from the Secretary of the Treasury to the chairman of the republican State Central Committee of 1877-8 presents in a compact form some of the chief facts in regard to the national finances:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., June 7, 1878. Geo. H. Hopkins, Esq., Chairman Republican State Central Committee:

SIR-In reply to your several inquiries of the 4th inst. I have to state:
First. That the public debt of the
United States, less cash in the Treas-

ury, reached its highest point in August, 1865, and amounted to \$2,756,431,571 43. The debt, less cash in Treasury, was on June 1, 1878, \$2,033,637, 450 64, showing an aggregate reduction of \$722,794,120 79.

Second. For the last eight years the annual net ordinary expenditures of the Government, including interest on the public debt, have been as follows:

The expenditures for the present fiscal year will be about \$10,000,000 less than the last. In 1867 the interest on the public debt was \$143,781,591.91; in 1877 it amounted to \$97,124, 511.58, or a reduction of \$46,657,080.33.

Third. The public debt, less cash in

the Treasury, on March 1, 1877, was \$2,088,781,143.04. On June 1, 1878, it was \$2,033,637,450.64 or a reduction of \$55,143,692,40.

Fourth. Since the passage of the act of July 14, 1870, authorizing the refunding of the national debt, bonds to the following amounts have been issued in exchange for bonds bearing interest at six per centum per annum:

interest charge of \$9,017,430.

I am, very respectfully.

JOHN SHERMAN,

Secretary of the Treasury.

Democratic "Economy."

Until the Democratic party gained control of the House of Representa-tives Congress had, year by year, after the close of the civil war, systemati-cally and wisely reduced the appro-priations for the various branches of the Government, services. The reduce the Government service. The reductions were made upon the advice and with the co-operation of the heads of the Executive Departments. Working together thus harmoniously in the interest of economy and retrenchment. though the yearly reductions were large, the business of the Departments and Bureaus was transacted without embarrassment and the public were not inconvenienced. For the seven years ending June 30, 1875, the reduc-tion in expenditures was \$58,385,239.84

a yearly average of \$8,340,748.55 But with the advent of the Democratic House of Representatives came

Their party papers and partisan speeches had persistently charged that the governmental expenditures were extravagant, and wild promises were made of the reductions that would be effected when they should come into power. These promises must be made good, and with a flourish of trumpets it was announced that the appropria-tions would be reduced \$40,000,000. In the effort to accomplish this the careful estimates made by the executive officers were ignored, and an appropriation committee, without experence in the requirements of the Government service, entered upon a system of reckless and hap-hazard reduction. In spite of their efforts, however, the boasted saving of \$40,000,000 in the appropriations dwindled to less than \$19,000,000. And even this result was only reached by so crippling every branch of the service that its disastrous effects were felt by all the business industries of the country. The postal service, the revenue service, the work of the General Land Office, and of the Patent Office, all so intimately connected with the public welfare and private enterprise, were almost hopelessly embarrassed; and before the expiration of the year for which the appropriations were made Congress was compelled to come to their relief with large appropriations for deficiencies. The magnitude of these deficiency bills was greatly increased by the loss of time and accum-

inadequacy of the original appropria-tions and the result will show that the actual saving to the Government under Democratic methods has been less than the average reduction in expenditures for the seven years above mentioned.

The National Credit.

During the thirteen years since the close of the war, the Republican party has been continuously in power. financial legislation has been prepared by Republican committees and adopted Republican majorities; the revenues of the country have been collected and administered by Republican officers; and the principles which have controlled both legislation and admin-istration have been defined and declared by Republican conventions, and ratified by Republican voters at the polls. These principles have been,

The gradual payment of the debt according to the terms of the contract or contracts.

at lower rates of interest.
3. A gradual but certain return to specie payments.

A gradual refunding of the debt

specie payments.
For these principles, their application and results, the Republican party is responsible. That responsibility can not be denied or evaded.
If, now, there are any Republicans who have been disturbed by the recent element concerning the man expense of

clamor concerning the management of she finances, let them look at the results of this policy, and see for them-selves whether they have any occa-tion to regret their part in its adoption and maintenance.

In October, 1865, when the expenses of the war had been substantially a :justed and recorded upon the books of the treasury department, Secretary McCulloch made a statement of the public debt, then at its maximum. Here it is with a computation of the annual interest at the rates then paid:

rincipal. 830,000,000 at 7.3 per cent. \$60,590,00 1,173,105 783 349,851,746 70,386,344 2,352,957,479 6.3 455,591,958 bearing no interest. \$148,468,931

\$2,808,549,437 Here follows Secretary Sherman's report of the public debt on the first of he present month, with a computa tion of the annual interest as before:

Principal. \$ 752,619,000 Interest \$45,157,140 at 6 per cent. 41/2 3,674,000 91,850,000 1,782,735,650 5.3 458,074,152 bearing no interest \$94,569,472

\$2,240,809,802

A comparison of these two statements shows:—
1. That 570 millions of the interest

bearing debt have been paid, and the debt bearing no interest has remained nearly stationary, having increased less than three millions.

2. That the average rate of interest has been reduced from 6.3 to 5.3 per cent., and the annual burden has be diminished by 54 millions, more than one-third of the amount in 1865.

These are the results of the first two principles, and they need no apology. For the third, our paper dollars, in 1865, were worth 68 cents; it took 147 of them to buy 100 dollars in gold. They are now practically at par.

The government, at the close of the war, was in the condition of a wealthy corporation which has met with great and sudden losses, and has been compelled to use its credit to the utmost to procure ready money. The rules procure ready money. The rules which have guided the financial policy of the last thirteen years, have been the ordinary rules of business pru-dence,—1. Meet all engagements punctually and fairly. 2. Improve the credit so earned and maintained, to make better terms. It is because we have paid off 570 millions of our maturing obligations, as agreed, that we have been able to reduce our average interest rate from 6.3 to 5.3 per cent. and that our demand notes have advanced from 68 to par.

Financial jugglers and miracle workers may promise better results than these, but the world's history is full of warnings against their schemes, and they have given us hitherto nothing but the 90 cent silver dollar, which is now the only obstacle preventing the funding of our entire debt at 4 per cent. The old, plain road, is the only safe road. It is the road which the Republican party has taken and will follow. The Greenback jack o'lantern leads only into the bog of repudiation. -Portland [Me.] Advertiser.

State Tickets.

The renomination of our present governor, lieutenant governor, attorney general, and superintendent of public instruction, by the State convention last week, was expected by the people as a merited acknowledgment of their fibress and fidelity. ment of their fitness and fidelity. We have sketched their life histories in previous numbers of the Republican, and given details of their public services from time to time in the varied and important work of their depart-So far as we can learn, no attack on these gentlemen has ever injured them, and they will doubtless go through the criticism of the canvass triumphantly.

The new candidates are Wm. Jenney, Jr., of Mt. Clemens, for secretary of State,—a brave volunteer in the Union army, elected by the people a State senator, liberally educated, for some time a lawyer, and now a farmer; Benj. D. Pritchard of Allegan forState treasurer, — another gallant Union soldier, whose feat in the capture of Jeff. Davis made him world famous, experienced in State matters from his service four years as land commissioner, and a practical, successful business man; W. I. Latimer of Big Rapids for auditor general,—a lumberman and merchant, elected mayor of the city where he resides, and one of the best county treasurers ever known in the State; James M. Neasmith of Schooleraft for commissioner of the State land office,—an extensive and presperous farmer, who has served the people with great fidelity and popularity supervisor, county treasurer, and State senator; and George F. Edwards of Niles for member of the board of education, who has been a teacher, is now a lawyer, and represented his district

in the legislature of 1877. The various localities are well represented on this ticket, which reaches from Adrian in the southeast to Big Rapids in the northwest, from Niles in the southwest to Saginaw in the

are the honors confined to men of gray hairs. Indeed, the general average of our ticket as to age shows a fullness of physical vigor and intellectual power. Gov. Crosswell is 53 years old, Lieut. Governor Sessions 68, Mr. Jenney 40, Gen. Pritchard 43, Mr. Latimer 43, Mr. Neasmith 55, Mr. Kirchner 32, Mr. Tarbell 40, and Mr. Edwards 35.

According to the Detroit Evening News, the candidates for state offices on the irredeemable ticket make the following showing: Henry S. Smith of Grand Rapids, for governor, a saleratus manufacturer, 52 years old; Lysander Woodward of Avon, for lieutenant governor, farmer, 61 years; George H. Bruce of Adrian, for secre; tary of state, hardware dealer, 41-Henry Goeschell of Saginaw, for state treasurer, grocer, 42 years; Levi Sparks of Buchanan, for auditor general, unsuccessful farmer, 53, John A. Elder of Lansing, for land commissioner, glove and mitten manufacturer, 41; Frank Dumont of Big Rapids for attorney general, lawyer, 36 years (some objection was raised to having any lawyers on the ticket); David Parsons of Detroit, for superintendent of public instruction, engaged in real estate and collection business, 58; and Valentine A. Saph of St. Clair, for member of the state board of education, lawyer, age not given.

None of the irredeemable candidates have ever held any state office. None excepting Mr. Woodward and Mr. Sparks have ever been members of the legislature. Mr. Dumont has been prosecuting attorney of Mecosta county, and has come the nearest to perorming the duties which would be fequired of these gentlemen if elected. The gubernatorial candidate has held no office until this year, and has made some ludicrous blunders in the mayor's chair at Grand Rapids, such as telling the aldermen to "settle a point of order among themselves," when he was appealed to for a decision! The candidate for secretary of state, with difficult duties to perform in detail work. cult duties to perform in detail work and as chairman of the board of state auditors, has never held any official position until this year, and the Adrian Times says he does not attend to the duties of the office to which he

has been elected.

This remarkable lack of experience will be a drag on the popularity of the irredeemable candidates, as the canvass proceeds, for it is true of public business as of other things that "knowledge is power."

Messrs. Bruce and Elder have long been identified with the devecant

been identified with the democratic party, and Mr. Saph left the republi-cans for Greeley in 1872. The other candidates were republicans, it is said, until the glitter of irredeemable money captivated their good sense. -Lansing Republican.

Italy's Treatment of the Pope.

The very first article of the Italian constitution is: "The Roman Catholic religion is the religion of state." It is not to be conceived, therefore, that a nation composed of Catholics, and which in the first article of its political charter proclaims the Catholic religion as the religion of state, should ill-treat and abuse the sacred person of the supreme head of the re-

ligion she professes.

When the Italian Parliament first assembled in Rome, one of the principal laws passed accorded a poper recog-nition and endowment of the Pope, as head of the religion of state. The following are some of the principal arti-cles contained in that law (I am quot-ing from memory): Inviolability of the person of the Pope, with the rights, honors, and prerogatives of a king; the palace of the Vatican (the so-called prison) with its eleven thousand rooms, grounds, gardens, museums, library, etc., for his residence; and extra territoriality, viz.: that the Italian government renounces all political, civil and criminal jurisdiction over that locality and residents thereof, as if it were outside of Italy; inviolability of the mail sent from, or addressed to the Papal Court, and its free transmission through the Italian post-offices and mail routes; the cardinals to be entitled to the rights, honors and prerogatives due to a prince of the royal blood, the archbishops and bishops to those of a minister ops and bishops to those of a minister of state; a revenue of three million francs yearly assigned on the interest of the public debt for the personal use of His Holiness; with many other rights and privileges. This is certainly very different treatment from that which the other six kings and dukes who were dethroned and expelled from Italy received at and expelled from Italy received at the hands of the Italian government. The Pope, under the advice of those who desire to keep up the ill feeling between Italy and the Papacy, refused to accept these concessions, and sought assistance from all the Catholics of the world, who generously responded to his appeals, millions of dollars having been remitted to Rome by the faithful. The Italian government on its part has regularly remitted a check every year for three million francs to the secretary of state of the Pope, which has been as regularly returned with a polite note, stating that His Holiness could not receive this money from a government that has usurped his temporal rights; and the minister of the finances has deposited the check in the treasury, subject to the order of the Pope, or of his successors; for the money, being voted by Parliament, is a part of the public debt of Italy. There is therefore accumulated into the Italian treasury, since 1870, some twenty-one million francs,—over four millions of dollars.—which, when better counsels prevail in the Vatican, can be made use of for the service of the Church.—Scribner for July.

Five years ago Miss Ticknor, of Boston, started among the women of the United States a "Society to En-courage Studies at Home." It was a sort of invisible college for women, whose students were to be scattered through forty States and Territories. The society numbers now nine hurdred members. Certain highly educated ladies in Boston direct the studies and conduct written examinations for the members by letter. This quiet movement has awakened great intellectual activity among women on ico-lated farms and in country villages, creased by the loss of time and accum-ulation of work consequent upon the or the east to Allegan in the west. Nor cultured happiness among homes. and will help largely to spread refined,

THE UNIVERSITY.

CLASS DAY EXERCISES.

The morning exercises took place in University Hall, at 10 o'clock. The music was furnished by Prof. Speil's orchestra of Detroit. The following was the order of ex-

March—"Andreas Hefer, Heinsdorf, Overture—Concert,
Oration Prayer. Beler Bela What is Man's Chief End? F.L. Barbour,

ercises observed:

What is Man's Lidyllen Waltzer, Poem. Reflections Upon Happiness, Geo. Horton, Selections from Il Troyatore, Verdi, Benediction. Galop de Concert.

THE AFTERNOON EXERCISES. were conducted out doors upon a platfo m on the shady side of the literary building. These exercises are al-ways considered to be the most amus-The number that attended was as usual very large, as many in fact us could witness or hear them.

The following was the programme observed: March. W. W. Augur. Flotow. Class History, Overture, "Stradella,"
Class Prophecy,
Valtz, "Morning Journals," S. D. Walling. Strauss

Tarewell Address. Class President.
Class Song, Class
Class Cong.
Class Song, Class
Class Song, Class
Class Song, Class.

From the class history, we glean the following: "On a bright September morning of the year 1874, there wended their way to the college chapel one hundred and fifteen young aspirants to fame and college honors. A casual observer might easily have concluded that this class was endowed with almost abnormal co-educational propensities, for of the hundred and fifteen members of the class, twenty-three wore hoops and earrings, and sat up-on the front seats. Indeed, this pro-clivity towards co-educationalism has been for four years one of our most prominent characteristics; and though many of the ladies who entered with the class have fallen out of the ranks. the cause has received many warm advocates from the sterner sex who have taken care that due protection of their rights should be guaranteed to each and every "co-ed."

The following statistics were giv

Only 65 of the original 115 who entered with our class still remain with us; 9 recruits have joined our ranks from time to time, swelling our number to 71, who have completed their course in the University and are ready to graduate. Of the original 23 ladies, only 6 remain; 39 of the class will take the degree of B. A., 15 of C. E., 10 of Ph. B., 10 of B. S., and 4 of M. E. Cne of our number was born in China, 2 in Pressia, 1 in Texborn in China, 2 in Prassia, 1 in Texas, 1 in Oregon, 2 in California, 47 reside in Michigan, 7 in Illinois, 5 in New York, 2 each in Iowa, Onio, Indiana, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, 1 each in California, Louisiana, Kan-sas, Wisconsin. The average age of the class is 22 years, 11 months and 14 days, probably the youngest class who have ever graduated. The oldest member is a little over 28 years. The youngest just 20. The heaviest man weighs 182 pounds. The total weight of the class is 10 506 and the averge. of the class is 10,596, and the average is 143 1-5 pounds. The tallest man stands 6 feet 2^3_4 inches. Twenty-five of the class will study law here and elsewhere, 10 will teach, 6 will become civil engineers, 3 will become mining engineers, 4 will become business men. 12 are yet undecided as to their future course in life, 1 will follow diplomacy. 2 theology, 1 journalism, 1 medicine. Six have black, 10 dark brown, 1 very light brown, 30 brown, 4 light brown, 2 have dark hair, 2 light, 2 red, 1 white, 1 dark blue, 1 gray, 1 blonde, 1 mauve. 26 have blue eyes, 17 gray, 16 brown,

green, 2 hazel, 2 light, 1 black. One man in the class has spent \$4, 000 to gain the education which another obtained for \$600. The average expenses for four years have been \$1,785. 19 of the class have no religion while two believe in Robert Ingersol ism. The rest are divided as follows: 8 Episcopalians, 7 Congregationalists, 5 Baptists, 4 Presbyterians, 11 undecided, 1 Mormon, 1 Methodist, 1 anti-Methodist, 1, All Saints, 1 mixed, 1 the Golden Rule, 1 Quaker, 1 Catholic 11 of the class carefully avoid politics, 27 are Republicans, 9 are Democrats, 7

Independents, 1 Greenbacker, and several are on the fence.

The favorite study of 16 of the class is history, 8 English literature, 6 mathematics, 4 Greek, 5 German, 4 chemistry, 3 modern languages, 1 Pole on whist, 1 machinery and prime movers of Rankin, 1 metaphysic. Macaulay has 12 admirers, Geoge Elliot, Rankin and Von Holt 5 each, Emerson and Dr. Quincy 4 each. Dickens 3. Of poetry and song, 2 prefer Thackery, 2 Scott, 2 Carlyle and Bulwer. Shakspeare and the sweet singer of Michigan are the favorite poets, of the class, twenty believe in the superior merits of the former, while the touthing pathos of "Little Hiram Helsel" has fixed the hearts of 8 of the class in firm devotion to Mrs. Julia A. Moore. 7 prefer Tennyson, 5 By-ron, 3 each Wordsworth and Longfellow, 2 each Milton, Scott, Goethe, 1 each Pindar, Lowell and Burns.

THE SENIOR RECEPTION

is always the occasion of a great spread by all graduating classes, and an event to which they look forward with great anticipations, as they are the lions of the hour. Each class vies with all those that have preceded it in having the grandest reception. In completeness of arrangement, decoration, etc., this reception excelled all others. Chinese lanterns adorned the grounds and furnished light for promenaders on the grounds. The lower floor of the main building was thrown open, and the spacious halls and rooms gave ample room for the display of the rich toilets of the ladies. In the room at the right of the hall refreshments were East of the building and opposite the hall a large, convenient pavillion was erected for dancing purposes which was lighted by gas conducted from the main hall. Around the pavilion, seats were arranged for guests who desired to witness, but not engage in the dancing. A very large number of spectators surrounded

spectacle, and all the ladies united in pronouncing the reception "elegant." ALUMNI DAY.

Wednesday was set aside as alumni day, and the classes of 1858, 1868, and 1875, held reunions. In the afternoon the business meeting of the alumni was held in University Chapel. The necrology of the year as read, showed seven deaths.

According to the treasurer's report the subscriptions to the Williams fund were \$5,971.26; interest on same, \$4,326.15; which with membership dues and a \$250 item footed up \$10,-329 91. There had been paid to Prof. Williams, interest, \$3,929.27, and the balance had been invested in bonds, or was on deposit in the bank. After completing his report the treasurer received \$600 additional to the Williams

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year; President, W. C. Ranson; vice-president, W. S. Perry; treasurer, Z. P. King; secretary, M. L. D'Ooge; orator, E. T. Uhl, class '62; alternate, Isaac H. Elliot, class of '61; next Hamilton H. Dennis class '88; poet, Hamilton H. Dennis, class alternate, Mrs. Mary Marston, class of

Board of Directors, Ashley Poud, class of '54; O. M. Barnes, class of '50; r. W. Palmer, class of '50; M. L. Doty, class of '62; W. C. Ransom, class of 48; Zina P. King, class of '64; and W.

S. Perry, class of 61.
At 3 P. M., O. W. Coolridge, class of '63, delivered an oration, and Mary D. Sheldon, class of '74, delivered a poem. Space will not permit an abstract of them, but they were both fine produc-

CLASS REUNIONS.

In the evening the reunion of the class of '75 took place at Hangsterfer's at which time a sumptuous supper was served up. The number of members present was upwards of forty, which is an unusual large attendance for a class reunion.

The class graduated with 101 mem bers. As a rather remarkable fulfillment of the class prophecy, it can be stated that the prophet in foretelling the future events, said that Jerome C. Knowlton, who was then a singleman,

would carry of the class cup, which is awarded to the first happy father. At the reunion, Mr. Knowlton hav-ing fulfilled the requiremen was awarded the cup, which was a beautiful gold-lined silver one.

The class decided to hold another re union in three years. The following officers were elected: President, Mr. Buckingham; secretary, W. G. Doty treasurer, Mr. McMahon; orator, Mr. Shepardson; poet, Mr. Stoddard; alternate, Delos Fall; toast master, George Bentley.

Fifteen members of the class of '58

were present. They did not have a formal supper, but met in the shade of a grove on the campus, set out by them, and elected the following offi-

cers: President, J. Q. A. Fritchey, St. Louis, Mo.; vice-president, Louis Mc-Louth, Ypsilanti; secretary, E. B. Chandler, Chicago.

At 8 o'clock, the University Senate, embracing the faculties of all the departments gave a recention at the partments, gave a reception at University Hall, at which time all the differences between the different pathies and professorships were laid and there could be seen promenading through the large hall, those who have entertained anything but friendly re-lations. It is to be hoped that they will in the future "bury the hatchet," and move along peacefully and har-moniously together as should all the branches of this great University of learning, allowing the students to pursue whatever course they feel disposed to, without having their minds biased and prejudiced by their instructors.

COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES.

The thirty-fourth annual Commencement of the University of Michgan took place in University Hall Thursday, June 27, 1878, and was at tended by the usual number. The following was the order of exercises: Hermann

Overture Hongroise, Keler Bela.
Conferring of Degrees.
Waltzes. Moldau Klænge Strauss.
Oration by Hon. Geo. V. N. Lothrop,
LL. D.
Lycie di Lammermoor, Prayer. Selection from Lucia di Lammermoor, Donnizetti.

Benediction, Caprice Militaire

THE REGENTS. The Board of Regents, aside from their usual duties of routine business and graduating of students, held a sort of justice court to settle charges pre-ferred by Dr. Woodruff against Prof. Jones, dean of the homepathic department. Each side was represented by attorney. The board listened to both sides, and, after mature deliberation, decided to retain Prof. Jones. Prof. Gilchrist, who was mixed up in the affair, was discharged and Prof. Franklin appointed in his place.

Physiological Effects of Thirst.

-Ann Arbor Courier.

Last summer a company of the 10th U. S. Cavalry nearly perished of thirst during a four days' march without water, among the arid sand hills of the Staked Plain of Texas. They set out in pursuit of a band of marauding Indians, and toward sunset of the first day the trail they had followed broke into a multitude of ill-defined tracks, making further pursuit useless. By this time their canteens were dry and the men were so exhausted by the intense sun heat that many fell from their saddles. All the afternoon neir guide had searched in vain for water among the hills, and now the horses were suffering from thirst scarcely less than their riders. The captain's private horse, the toughest of the party was given to the guide, who set out in search of water, but was never seen

The next day an attempt was made to fall back upon "Double Lakes," where water was expected, but having no guide they lost their way, and wan-dered for three days among the hills before water was found. During this time their suffering from heat and thirst was terrible. The salivary and mucous secretions were dried up, and the sensibility of the mucous membranes of the mouth was so much impaired that they could neither swallow nor even perceive when anything was the ropes enclosing the pavillion, and remained there until the close of the reception. The enchanting music, beautiful ladies elegantly and richly attired, presented a most fascinating

repeated several times before they could be understood. Vertigo and dimness of vision affected all. Many were delirious, and all tottered on with feeble and stumbling gait. What little sleep they could get was disturbed by dreams of banqueting, with visions of every imaginable dainty to eat and drink.

At this stage all would probably have perished had they not resorted to horses' blood. As the animals gave out the men cut them open and drank their blood, almost fighting for the little moisture contained in their viscera. Later the horses' blood became so thick from lack of drink that it could not be swallowed. It coagulated instantly, and had to be broken up between the teeth and slowly forced down the parched throats. And when swallowed it gave no relief, quickly passing through the bowels, developing diarrhea. Their own scanty urine was sweetened with sugar and thankfully drunk, and a few drank horses' urine. Usually, however, it was caught in curbs and given to the suffering animals.

To avoid the terrible mid-day heat they traveled as much as they could by night. As they toiled on they suffered severely from tightness of breath and a sense of suffocation. It seemed as though the sides of the trachea were adhering. To mitigate the consequent distress they breathed through the nose with closed mouth, prolonging the time between the breaths as much as possible. At this stage the lips were covered with a whitish dry froth, and presented a ghastly aspect. The fingers and palms were striveled and pale; and some who had removed their boots suffered from swollen feet and legs.

As the situation became more desperate, mental tertures were added to the purely physical. The feeling of despair was made worse by suspicion and loss of confidence in each other. Toward the end persistent wakeful-ness aggravated the mental anguish, though they tried to sleep at every halt. At last, on the morning of July 30, a part of the command succeeded in reaching Double Lakes, and a supply of water was sent back to those along the road. The fortunate arrival of a detachment of Yonkoway scouts at this moment helped to save many. On reaching water the desire to drink was irresistible. They could not refrain from pouring down water, though it was immediately rejected by the stomach. Warm coffee was the only thing that revived them at all.

Assistant Surgeon King, from whose report this account has been condensed, remarks that the failure of water to assuage the thirst. though drunk again and again to repletion, seems to show that the sense of thirst, like that of hunger, resides not in the stomach, but in the general system, and could not be relieved until the remote tisues were supplied. And the activity of the regenerating process was prevented by the deficiency of water in the ab-sorbent vessels themselves. The same condition explains the overpowering dyspnea which threatened the existence of the company. Their lungs were filled with the purest air, yet the lining membranes were so dry that the free passage of the oxygen to the blood was prevented.

It is a noteworthy circumstance that

while the horses suffered as much as the men did, and many gave out com-pletely, the mules suffered little, and were able to graze at every halt. total loss on this disastrous scout was two men dead, and two missing, probably dead, out of twenty-six privates and two commissioned officers. - Scien tific American.

A Hundred Years Ago.

John Adams, second President of than a hundred years ago, recorded his opinion of the use of spirituous liquors and of their sale at public houses, as follows:

PUBLIC HOUSES.—"Indeed scarcely anything that I have observed in the course of a long life has a greater influence on the religion, morals, health, property, liberties and tranquility of the world: I mean public houses. The temper and passions, the profaneness and brutal behavior, inspired by the low sort of company that frequent such houses, and by the *liquors they drink there*, are not very compatible with the pure and undefiled religion of Jesus,—that religion whose principle is to renounce all filthiness and superfluity of naughtiness. That inattention to the public ordinances of religion, as well as to private devotion, which I have reason to think so prevalent in these times, is no unnatural consequence of the very general resort to these licentious houses. The plentiful use of spirituous liquors begins with producing a strange confusion of mind; appetites and passions, too violent for the government of rea-son; proceeds to involve men in debts, and of consequence in lying, cheating, stealing, and sometimes in greater crimes; and ends in total and incuraole dissolution of manners."

"Thousands and thousands are every year expiring in Europe, and proportional numbers in this country, the miserable victims of their own im-prudence and the iil policy of the rulers in permitting the causes of their ruin to exist. Allured by the smell of these infernal liquors, like the ghost in romances allured by the smell of human blood, they resort to these houses, waste their time, their strength and their money, which ought to be employed in the management of their own affairs and families, till, by degrees, much expended, little earned, they contract habits of carelessness, idleness and intemperance; their creditors demand; they remise to reach their creditors demand; they remise to reach their itors demand; they promise to pay, but fail; writs issue, charges are multiplied for the maintenance of others as idle as themselves, and executions strip them of all they have, and cast their miserable bodies into loathsome pris-

"The number of these houses has been lately so much augmented, and the fortunes of their owners so much increased, that the artful man has little else to do but secure the favor of taverners in order to receive the suffrages of the rabble that attend these houses, which in many towns within my observation, makes a very large, perhaps the largest number of voters.

It was recently remarked of a Chicago man that "he was once a politician, but of late years has been trying to live a respectable life."

BY GUSTAVA BREMER. Dunno whar I cum fwom, Dis chile nebber knowed, Hi! Timby-tamby-tum-tom! Laws! 'I spect I growed!'

I'se nebber had no farder, Dunno what um be,— Couldn' bin wipt no harder 'N ole mar's wollopt me!

Hi! Ole mas'r shook me-Jis took away my bref; He clar'd do 'Oldun' cook me, 'N scart me mos a def! But w'en Miss Feely wip me,

Don' I jis stan' an' cry— A larfin !—laws Miss Feely She could' hurt a fly!

I'se hid Miss Feely's ribbon In de sleeve o' Miss Eva's dress; I hed to be doin' sumfin Kase I allers had to 'fess. Miss Feely couldn' bar me Kase I'se so powerful bad,— He-he! She'd ruther tetch er toad

Nor me,—Miss Feely had. Wid har like gold, an forrid Wite as de bowl o' milk, Miss Eva—she jis lookt at me,

An' sez as sot' as silk:-"Ef ye wants to get to Heben, Turn wite, heb wings, n' shine; Taint no 'count whar ye cum fwom, Ef ye's sartin whar ye's gwine.

'I lub ye, pore, pore Topsy'—
I didn't bereeve it a spec,
Till she jis put her sof', with
Aroun' my ole brack neck!

Den-I knowed it-an' sumhow, I's carnt e-zackly say; A new heart cum into Topsy, An' toted de ole away.

So kase Miss Eva lub me, I jis growed to be -zackly like Miss Eva, A tip-top, tip-top-sey!

THE TEST OF LOVE.

Nellie Vallance walked out of the little church in P—with a proud step and a light heart; she had just become Mrs. Lloyd Whitlow. The husband was fine-looking, moral, intelligent, possessing friends wherever he chose to make them, and was considered the most popular man in town. Nellie was a pretty little creature, with an innocent face, and a smooth, round, white brow, and light waves of fair hair, which, with her clinging, childlike ways, made of her an indescribably charming bride.

They made the bridal tour, and set-

tled down in Louisville, a very happy couple. Yet, ere two months had passed away, the little wife sat over her untasted breakfast with tearful eyes and pouting lips, giving vent at last to a torrent of tears.

"What in the world is the matter?" asked Cousin Kate, from across the

"I—I believe Lloyd is getting tired of me" answered Nellie, sobbing. "Nonsense, Nell, you always were such a sensitive plant! I can't see that you have any cause for making such an assertion."

"But I have; this is the second morning he has gone off without kissing me, and—and enough more to make me know he does not love me as he did."

You ought to remember that your husband is one of those who attach little importance to outward show of affection. I am sure he does not love you less because he forgets those little lover-like attentions which, after all, are of little consequence when one is sure of a husband's affections."

'But I am not at all sure; that is ust it. And this very day I am going o begin to test his love for me; if I can succeed in making him jealous I'll believe he loves me."

"Rather a difficult game to play, Cousin Nell; how are you going to do to see him. he started after the country of the count

"Oh, it's easy enough. You remember Albert Weston? He is practicing law here in Louisville. I believe that he possesses enough of the old affection for me, and just about little printing." ciple enough to make him useful in this matter. His manner when I have met him has annoyed me beyond supposed that Weston's presence was

measure. I'll ma'te use of it now."
"Well, Mrs. Nellie Whitlow, all I
have to say is, that you will very likely regret the day you planned this foolish little game."

To this Nellie only answered,—

before Nellie returned. When at last she did come she was in high spirits, rallied her upon the fact, that she had "such a glorious drive with her old lover." giving as a reason, when her husband

"Look out, little wife," he said, with a laugh, you threw that 'old lover' over for me; don't go to throwing me

over for him," "Oh, stranger things have hap-pened!" she answered.

This conversation ended in making the husband unusually quiet and the wife unusually gay.

"Darling," Lloyd said, laying down his book one evening, about a month afterward, "are you acting discreetly in receiving Mr. Weston here as often as you do?"

"I hope so, Lloyd."
"Well," he said, leaning over and looking in his wife's eyes, "one ought not to care for old lovers, I suppose when one is sure that he is the only lover now."

"Oh!" thought Nellie, "he is waking up at last." But she answered, with a light laugh, "don't you be too

He resumed his book immediately. and looked very grave, while the light danced in Nellie's eyes as she said to herself, "I believe my plan will suc-

"Nellie," said her Cousin Kate, as she entered the parlor hurriedly, a few weeks later, and interrupted her in the

ago, badethem good-evening, and left,
"Well, Katie, what is it? What
are you looking so frightened about?"
"Nellie Whitlow, you have gone far

enough in your 'test!' As I came in the front door, Lloyd passed me going out. I never saw such a look on a man's face! He came from the back parlor, and must have heard all you said. Oh, Nell, what did you say that caused him to leave looking like that? Did you know he was there?"

"Of course I did but Weston did not, a Lloyd did not know that I knew it. So I concluded to finish up my task this evening. I did not commit myself either; I only let Weston talk his nonsense without rebuking him. So if you think Lloyd is really jealous, I'll stop, for I am very tired of it, and to-night I'll tell him all about it and laugh at him. I do believe he loves me now, Kate, and I am not a bit sorry for what I have done."

"You may be before you are through. Lloyd Whitlow is not a man to be trifled with, as I have told you dozens of times; but you would have your

That evening, the wife who had promised herself so much happiness in confessing all to her husband, was walking the floor, back and forth; her lips were quivering, her hands work-ing nervously, and her face was as white and woe-begone as three hours of suspense and agony could make it. Lloyd had not returned. The clock struck twelve. With the first chime she threw herself prostrate upon the

"Oh, my love, my darling!" she cried; "so generous, so ready to shield me, how can I live without you? And you are gone—gone away, believing me guilty! Oh, how utterly wasted will my life be without you!"

She lay there until morning, weeping convulsively at intervals, and choking with the flood of sorrow and remorse. And then another thought took possession of her. Suppose some harm had come to him! She could to make him jealous." harm had come to him! She could endure his reproaches, his desertion, even, but never the sight of him wounded or dead for her sake. She would bear her suspense no longer, she said; she could know the worst by going to his office and questioning the clerks, and go she would.

Before she reached the street, a servant handed her a letter. "Left here for you this morning,

Nellie retraced her steps hurriedly. and with trembling fingers opened her husband's note. It was written the

evening before.
"I am going down the river for a few days, to stay until I conclude how to arrange affairs between us. I shall take steps to give you back your freedom. Until then try to act discreetly."

That was all; not even a reproach, believing of her what he did; only cold constrained words. And the bitter part to her was, that she knew her husband's forbearance grew out of his

great love for her.

A week passed; she never wanted to remember how.

"Have you heard from Mr. Whit-low?" she asked again of his clerk, as she had done every day since he left. "Yes; just received a letter. He is at Leavenworth.

Nellie turned away with a "Thank you," and a lighter heart than she had known for many a day. She decided instantly to go to him, believing that she could make all right if she could only see him. Four o'clock found her en route for the village on the Ohio, on board the steamer Gray Eagle. There was an excursion party on board bound for the same place, from which they were going to Wyandotte Cave. Many of her acquaintances were in the party, and among them was Weston. On arriving at Leavenworth she found that her husband had gone down the river, but would return in a day or two. Her friends urged her to join their party. She was willing to do anything to pass away the time that must elapse before her husband came, so she went with them to explore the renowned Indiana cave petting now and then, eh?"

They had not been gone an hour when Lloyd Whitlow returned to Leavenworth. Learning that one of the party just gone had been anxious to see him, he started after them on horseback, little thinking that his wife was of the party, yet faintly hoping that he would hear from ker. He overtook them just as they had arrived at Blue River. He was astonished the cause of hers.

The fording-place was a little high now from recent rains; the water was muddy, too, so one could not see the bottom, which right there was a level rock extending across the stream, and was several yards wide, but which had an offset of a number of feet; yet "I'll write this minute and accept his invitation to drive this evening." had an offset of a number of feet; yet Lloyd Whitlow was home that night in the muddy, high water it was safe enough if one kept one's eye on the road at the other side and drove straight for it.

Lloyd was going over last, so Nellie waited purposely to go in the last buggy-load. They were not half over before the horse, frightened at the splashing of the water behind it, reared, plunged, upset the buggy in the deep water, and left the driver and Nellie in a fair way to be drowned. The driver helped himself; Lloyd was at

Nellie's side in an instant.

To Nellie, the chill of the water seemed like the visible presence of death. She did not shriek; she believed she should drown, and the only pang to her was the thought that she would die unreconciled to her husband. But the thought had scarcely become one ere the strong arms and nerves of Lloyd Whitlow had saved her. His heart went out to her when he caught sight of her bloodless face turned so beseechingly toward him. They stood alone on the ledge of rocks in the mid-

dle of the stream. Nellie spoke first. "Lloyd," she said, "you will forgive me! I am not so guilty as you think. I love you so, I came down here to find you. And oh, Lloyd!" as she saw his face softening toward her, 'you do love me, too; you cannot say

He laid his hand over the little fingers that quivered so piteously, remembered himself, and drew it away. His voice was hard as he answered,-"I might have listened to you, and

weeks later, and interrupted fer in the midst of an old love song, while Mr. Weston was bending over her at the piano, "excuse my troubling you, but I must see you a moment."

Weston took out his watch, said he weston took out his watch, said he life to torture me?" And she compared asking.

Her excited sobs came faster. A

gleam of pity came into his eyes; he reprehensible handkerchief flirtation hurried with her to the shore, wrapped her in shawls provided by the company, placed her in a carriage and told the driver to hurry with her to the hotel, six miles distant; he would follow on horseback. As he put her out of his arms, her great pleading eyes were turned towards him, searching for some look of affection, some faint recognition of all that she had been to him. But finding none, the anguish of her disappointment broke forth in a

single word—"Lloyd!"
To his dying day he never forgot that cry. A slight quiver about the mouth, a swift quailing of the eye were all the signs he gave that he heard her. She know that all was heard her. She knew that all was over between them. One thought took possession of her: to act so that the company would suspect nothing. So she declared herself restored upon their arrival at the hotel, and insisted upon going with the party into the

At one o'clock they started, with lighted candles and guides. Weston kept near Nellie; Whitlow was here, there, everywhere. He had become interested at last in some magnificent stolactites and his party got far ahead of him. He discovered this and hurried after them. He could see their lights in the distance. When nearly up to them his candle went out. He went sauntering along until he came within hearing of the two nearest him, and recognized his wife and Wes-

"You cannot deny," Weston was saying, "that you have encouraged me to think that you cared for me,

Nellie, and, by Heaven! you shall not say me nay!"
"I confess to having done wrong. I was so afraid I did not possess my husband's whole heart, that I determined to test his love for me by trying

"So you made a cat's paw of me Very kind of you. May 1 ask what prompted you to select me?"

"Because you were respectable enough in the eyes of the world to make it look right, and you were un-principled enough to make it practi-cable, and heartless enough to have no feeling in the matter."

"Then you love your husband?"
"Love him? I idolize him! I would give my life to occupy the place in his heart I did a month ago. I love him so well that I cannot imagine how heaven can be heaven to me with-

out him!"
"That is enough, Mrs. Whitlow. I
believe that you will enjoy yourself
more in his company than in mine;
so I will step ahead and send him back to you."
Weston went on, when out of the

darkness a pair of arms encircled her. Nellie looked up, terror-stricken, and saw the face of her husband, wearing so different a look, that she knew he had heard all.

"Nellie, darling, you are my own pure wife after all, but you were very, very indiscreet."

"I was trying to make you jealous."
"And you succeeded with a vengeance. I never thought my love needed that trial."
"But you acted so differently from what you did before we were married."

"I was your lover then, Nellie." "Yes, Lloyd," she said, as she clung closer to him; "and you are infinitely more to me now-you are my hus-

"I believe I understand you," he said, with a smile. "What you ask is easily given; suppose I commence now," and Lloyd Whitlow clasped his little wife to his breast and nearly smothered her with kisses

"Thank God, Lloyd, that we once more understand each other! I will repay you the pain I have cost you by a life-time of devotion."
"Which I must encourage by a little

That excursion party thought in the morning that Mr. and Mrs. Whitlow were the most matter-of-fact bride and groom they ever saw; but concluded in the evening that they were the

most devoted. Nellie's advice to newly married wives is, "don't test your husband's

ANOTHER WARNING TO GIRLS .-Albert Sodon and Frank Wiley are a couple of festive young men, partners in the mercantile line, selling stove They resolve themselves into a committee of visitation and make their sales at private residences. The second member of the firm, Wiley, is a "natty" young man who dresses well, is "up" in the language of handkerchief fliration, and results show that he is a power among the ladies. He was boarding at Mrs. Van Etten's on Washington avenue, occupying a room with Chas. Burns, an employe in an office. A few days since Mr. Burns informed Officer Hutchinson that he had missed a valuable pair of kid gloves. That officer interviewed Wiley and informed him of the loss, whereat Mr. Wiley grew indignant, said he had but one pair, and those were old ones, worn at his work. Hutchinson blandly inquired where he obtained those chocolate-colored gloves that he was wearing the day before? This confused the young man, and he suddenly recollected that he did find a pair under the bed in his room, and put them on and wore them once. They were in the room, and he would get them if the officer wished. latter assented, and proposed that they go immediately, which they did. Wiley bustled around acting so uneasy that the officer was satisfied he was seeking an opportunity to get the gloves out of his pockets unseen. He finally stepped behind a door and produced them, but Hutchinson was watching him through a crack, and nabbed the young man in the act. He was taken before Justice Gillam and got 30 days in the county jail. searching this man some queer things were brought to light, well calculated to frighten the parents of young girls. That officer not only found photographs of young ladies, but missives which should never pass between any but a lady and an accepted lover. Some of these were recognized by the officer, and sent to the ladies with a warning which they will do well to heed. We are credibly informed that it is not an unusual thing for young girls connected with good families to be seen on our streets, flirting with strangers, some of whom are under surveillance of the officers at the time; and these chance acquaintances, picked up through a

where in some instances the girl introduces herself and companions, have been received at the residences of the ladies in question, on intimate terms. These fellows have no principle. Lust is their pastime, and they even visit Sunday-schools to make the acquaintance of young, inexperienced, and foolish girls, only for the basest ends Parents, watch your girls. Don't let them run loose, and if a young man is caught in their company without proper credentials, show him the door and enforce his exit with a boot-toe.

How the Weather is Foretold.

In former times, the chief herald of the weather was the almanac, which ambitiously prophesied a whole year of cold and heat, wet and dry, dividing up the kinds of weather quite impartially, if not always correctly.

But the almanac, good as it was now

and then, and the weather-wise farmers, correct as sometimes they might have been, were not always able to impart exact information to the country and they have been thrown quite into the shade of late, by one who is popularly known under the somewhat disrespectful title of "Old Prob," or "Old Probabilities." He has become the Herald of the Weather to the sailor, pear the regly dangerous coasts: to near the rocky, dangerous coasts; to the farmer, watching his crops, and waiting for good days to store them; to the traver, anxious to pursue his journey under fair skies; and to the girls and boys who want to know, be-fore they start to the woods for a picnic, what are the "probabilities" as to

Every one who reads the daily paper is familiar with the "Weather Record," issued from the "War Department, office of the Chief Signal Office. cer, at Washington. These reports give, first, a general statement of what the weather has been, for the past twenty-four hours, all over the country, from Maine to California, and from the Lakes to the South Atlantic States and then the "Probabilities," or "In-dications," for the next twenty-four hours, over this same broad territory. the annual reports of the Chief Signal Officer show that in only comparative y few instances do these daily predictions fail of fulfillment.

The reason these prophecies are so true is a simple and yet a wonderful one. The weather itself tells the observer what it is going to do, some time in advance, and the telegraph sends the news all over the country, from the central signal office at Washington.

We shall see, presently, how the weather interprets itself to "Old Probabilities." Although it has proved such a fruitful seject of discourse in all ages, yet I am afraid many people who pass remarks upon it do not really think what the weather is made. ally think what the weather is made of. Let us examine its different elements.

The atmosphere has weight, just as water or any other fluid, although it seems to be perfectly bodiless. We must comprehend that the transparent invisible air is pressing inward to-ward the centre of the earth. This, pressure varies according to the state of the weather and the changes are indicated by an instrument called a ba rometer. Generally speaking, the falling of the mercury in the tube of the barometer indicates a rain, and its rise heralds clear weather. Sometimes the rise is followed by cold winds, frost and ice. What these changes really indicate, however, can be determined only by comparing the berometric changes, at certain hours, in a number of places very far apart. This is done by the Signal Service. Observations are made at about one hundred and forth extractions in different particular. forty stations, in different portions of the country, at given hours, and the results are telegraphed at once to Washington, where our faithfu! "weather clerk" receives them, reasoning out from them the "probabilities" which he publishes three times every twenty-four hours.

But the atmosphere varies not only in weight, but also in temperature. The thermometer tells us of such changes.

Besides this, the air contains a great amount of moisture, and it shows as much variation in this characteristic as in the others. For the purpose of making known the changes in the moisture of the atmosphere, an instrument has been invented called a "wet-

bulb" thermometer.
We are thus enabled to ascertain the weight or pressure, the temperature, and the wetness of the air, and now it only remains for us to measure the force, and point out the direction, of the wind. This is done by the famil-iar weather-vane and the anemometer. The vane shows the direction, and the anemometer is an instrument which indicates the velocity of the wind.

It is by a right understanding of all these instruments that the signal service officer is enabled to tell what the weather says of itself; for they are the pens with which the weather writes out the facts from which the officer makes up his reports for the benefit of all concerned. Thus, however wildly and blindly the storm may seem to come, it sends messengers telling just where it arose, whnt course it will take, and how far it will extend. But it tells its secrets to those only who pay strict attention.—James H. Flint, St. Nicholas For July.

A minister was riding through a section of the State of South Carolina, where custom forbade inn-keepers to take pay from the clergy who stayed with them. The minister in question took supper without prayer, and ate breakfast without prayer or grace, and was about to take his departure when "mine host" presented his bill. "Ah, sir," said he, "I am a clergyman!"
"That may he," responded Boniface,
"but you came here, smoked like a sinner, and ate and drank like a sinner, and slept like a sinner; and now, sir, you shall pay like a sinner."

FIFTY-THREE hundred bills were introduced in the House during the late session, and only 260 were disposed of, which speaks well for the lately abused body. In both houses the number of bills aggregated 6,629, and the joint resolutions numbered 243, the latter being equivalent to acts. The Senate passed about 240 bills, making the total of bills passed 500, of which the President vetoed the silver bill and a bill to reorganize the Mississippi courts.

During the siege Paris subsisted on horseflesh. Now it lives on strangers.

They were standing at a window. "In looking out doors do you notice how bright is the green of the grass and leaves?" asked an elderly gentle-man of a little Danbury girl, whose home he was visiting. "Yes sir." "Why does it appear so much brighter at this time?" he next asked, looking down upon the bright sweet face with tender interest. "Because ma has tender interest. "Because ma has cleaned house and you can see out better," she said. The elderly gentleman sat down.—Danbury News.

"Did you ever dabble in stocks?" asked a lawyer of a witness who was known to have fled from his native home to this asylum of the free. "Well, yes, I got my foot in 'em once, in the old country," was the reply.

A little girl was reproved for playing out doors with boys, and informed that being seven years old, she was "too big for that now." But she replied, "Why, the bigger we grow the better we like 'em"

Letters from Constantinople state that the rinderpest is rapidly carrying off the comparatively few head of cattle in Turkey which have escaped the ravages of war. Thousands of cattle are dying every week in the vilayets of Smyrna and Hudavendighiar; and unless the government promptly adopt and put in force energetic and vigorous measures to prevent the further spread of the contagion, one of the richest sources of the wealth of Turkey will, it is added, infallibly be destroyed. Already meatis becoming scarce in the

DETROIT MARMETS.

F. our-Choice white, Medium, Low grades. WHEAT—Extra white, No. 1 white,

\$5 00@5 25 4 75@5 00 3 30@3 75 1 07 @ 1 07

Amber, Corn—38@40c per bush, OATS—27@28\}.

OATS-27@28\.
BARLEY-\$1 00@1 25 per hd. lbs.
RYE-50@55c per bush.
BEANS-Unpicked, \$ 60@1 00 per bush.
Picked \$1 40@1 45.
BUTTER-Prime quality, 11@11\fc. Medium\ 08@11c; poor quality unsaleable. saleable.

saleable.
CHEESE—7 @7½c per lb. for new.
EGGS—Fresh 11½@12cts.
HAY—\$8 00@11 50per ton.
HIDES—Green 5½@6c; cured, 7@7½c; dry
flint, 12@15c; dry salted, 10@11c;
green kip, 7@8c; dry kip 13@16c;
green calf, 10@11; cured calf 11@
12; sheep skins, 75@1 50.
HONEY—12½ to 15c.
POTATOES—Old dull at 40 to 45c.; New
2,25 per bll.

2,25 per bll,
PROVISIONS—Pork Mess \$10 25; to 11 75 Lard, kegs 7½ @ 7½c; smoked hams, 10½ to 11c, Shoulders 5½ to

6c; Bacon 8c; extra mess beef \$10 50@11 50 per bbl; —Saginaw, \$1 05 per bbl; Onondaga \$1 10; Syracuse dairy, 50cts per

Wood-\$2 75@5 per cord. DETROIT LIVE STOCK.

Prices have not improved any, but remain at about last weeks figures. A sale or two of sheep occurred at \$3 25@ 3 50 per cwt. Cattle sold at \$2 75@4 40. The latter price was paid for 5 steers averaging 1,

250 lbs. Woor.— Throughout the state wool markets have been remarkably active, the receipts being unusually heavy. Prices being mostly at 30c \$\emptyset\$ b. In a few exceptioned casses for very fine lots 32 to 34 cents has been paid, and for combing wools as high as 36 cts. is reported.

Messrs. Deubel WISH TO INFORM

FARMERS Living near Saline and adjacent town that

Are from TWO TO FOUR CENTS

PER BUSHEL MORE than is paid by shippers at outside places; and they intend making Ypsilanti the best wheat market on the M. C. R. R.

图



GLENN'S SULPHUR SOAP.

THOROUGHLY CURES DISEASES OF THE SKIN. BEAUTIFIES THE COMPLEXION, PREVENTS AND REMEDIES RHEUMATISM AND GOUT, HEALS SORES AND ABRASIONS OF THE CUTICLE AND COUNTERACTS CONTAGION.

This Standard External Remedy for Erupions, Sores and Injuries of the Skin, not only REMOVES FROM THE COMPLEXION ALL BLEM-ISHES arising from local impurities of the blood and obstruction of the pores, but also those produced by the sun and wind, such as tan and freckles. It renders the CUTICLE MARVELOUSLY CLEAR, SMOOTH and PLIANT, and being a WHOLESOME BEAUTIFIER is far preferable to any cosmetic.

ALL THE REMEDIAL ADVANTAGES OF SUL-PHUR BATHS are insured BY THE USE OF Glenn's Sulphur Soap, which in addition to its purifying effects, remedies and PRE-VENTS RHEUMATISM and GOUT.

It also DISINFECTS CLOTHING and LINEN and PREVENTS DISEASES COMMUNICATED BY CONTACT with the PERSON. IT DISSOLVES DANDRUFF, prevents baldness, and retards grayness of the hair.

Physicians speak of it in high terms. Prices-25 and 50 Cents per Cake; per Box (3 Cakes), 60c. and \$1.20.

J.B.—Sent by Mail, Prepaid, on receipt of price, and 5 cents extra for each Cake. "HILL'S HAIR AND WHISKER DYE,"

Black or Brown, 50 Cents.

C. N. CRITTENTON, Prop'r, 7 Sixth Av., N.Y.

Book and Job Printing

BUSINESS CARDS.

NOTE AND LETTER HEADS,

DRAFTS, RECEIPTS, CHECKS, BILL HEADS AND STATEMENTS

POSTERS AND HAND-BILLS, BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, BRIEFS, ETC.

Our work is guaranteed to give perfect AT THE COMMERCIAL OFFICE,

but it can be made in three months by any one of either sex, in any part of the country who is willing to work steadily at the employment that we furnish. You need not be away from home over night. You can give your whole time to the work, or only your spare moments. We have agents who are making over \$20 per day. All who engage at once can make money fast. At the present time money cannot be made so easily and rapidly at any other business. Terms and \$5.00 Outfit free. Address at once, H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine.

GO TO

Detroit Boot and Shoe Store

FOR A

First-class Boot or Shoe

Or Anything in the

Gent's Furnishing Goods Line.

DON'T BE DECEIVED, and throw away your money by buying Shoddy Goods, when you can secure a FIRST-

Give me a call and be Convinced.

CROSS Street, opposite DEPOT.

A. A. Bedell.

CLASS article for LESS money.

February 2d, 1878.

Spencer de

> Fairchild. Successors to Smith & Fairchild,

Propose not simply to keep up the reputation of this house, but enhance it, if possible.

For luscious roasts, fine steaks, everything in the line

First-class Market!

South Side Congress St.

Sugar Cured Hams......10 Cents. Snoulders 8 Cents.
Dried Beef 15 Cents.
Breakfast Bacon 10 Cents.

A SPLENDID PREMIUM

Ypsilanti Commercial

For Vol. 15, ending March 1st, '79.

Book by 500 Ladies, contributed to the Chicago "Tribune." This book contains more information than do the \$1.50 and \$2.00 cook books, beside

possessing the important advantage over all

others of being Practical Experiences of Practical "Home" Keepers. Ten thousand copies were ordered before one copy came from the bindery. We have exclusive control of the book in this county, and it can be obtained only through this

A copy of this valuable book will be Pre-ented to Every Subscriber to the Ypsilanti "COMMERCIAL.

This is the choicest premium ever given to newspaper subscribers—something of real and practical value. The ladies will be delighted with it. Make up your subscriptions now. If your neighbors don't take the COMMERCIAL, tell them of this offer. They all want the paper and the book. You get the largest and best newspaper in the county, and a capital, practical, useful

For the volume ending March 1st, 1879.

book of 160 pages, for the price of the for-For the amount of reading matter, the COMMERCIAL doubles any other paper in the county, and it is the cheapest; only \$2.00

per annum C. R. Pattison,

PUBLISHER, YPSILANTI, MICH.

Local Matters.

25 Visiting Cards, neatly 3 Frinted, for TEN CENTS, at the "Commercial" Office. Targer quantities at proportionately low rates. The sa so best bristol board stock used stat that Ben did not get even a start. Teither white or tinted, as @ desired.

-A crocodile at Samson's.

-Mrs. James E. Seaver is in Ypsilanti on

The new freight house will soon be ready for occupation,

-Van Amburg, of menagerie and circus fame, is in the State.

-The lesson of the Fourth in Y. is a plain

case-too much card room.

A rich feast of fat things. -Hon. E. F. Uhl is selected as the orator

of the University Alumni for 1879. -Prof. Magill graduated at the Universi-

ty, and was a member of the class of 1868. -Dr. Bonsteel is rejoicing in a nice Iron

Fence, erected by J. & W. H. McCullough. -We hear that the celebration on the Fourth, in Belleville, was a magnificent

-Mr. Frank West and his mother are enjoying this hot weather on or near the Lake Michigan shore.

-Commercial to March 1st, 1879, with premium, \$1.25. The day of grace for new and old subscribers is rapidly passing.

-A gainer by \$3.00 by not being called on to pay our subscription to the celebration that didn't come off. "Ben" shall have the benefit.

-We are not notified, but learn, from a until July 16th. Sometime in the next century we shall have a school building.

-It is full time that Fourth of July committees were taught a lesson in regard to swindling. The advertising of Sen. Chandler as the orator at Ann Arbor was a mean

-We have had a two-day rain storm, on top of heat, with thermometer way up in the hundred. Cleared off just in time for a pleasant Fourth, but succeeded by oppres-

-If you don't believe Cleaveland has a first-class pacer, and withal a 2:40 trotter, that can leave all the fast nags in town behind, take a seat by his side some pleasant day and be convinced.

-The Reform Club celebration (!) wound | the right. up with an old-fashioned dance at Light Guard Hall. This was not a swindle, because, like the oration, it was a main feature, and executed according to programme.

—Drs. Watling & Tremper have dissolved Ohio, to practice his profession. The Docvicinity who will rejoice in his future suc-

-The Baptist, Methodist, and Presbyterian churches will hold union Sabbath evening services during the heated term. At the New Church chapel on Washington during the same time.

Office, July 5th: Mrs. Caroline S. Blair, M Buell, Albert Calkins, Fred. Dupslaff, Michael Fleming. Third district-E. P. Andrew Gillis, Mrs. Anna Hall, Thomas Lovely (2), Sarah McGuire, John Pollard, L. W. Purdy, Celia Satterthwait.

-Leaving the first school meeting, we remarked to a friend, "If from \$5,000 to \$8,000 is not asked for hereafter, to piece out Woodruff's completed structure, set us down an ignoramus." The asking came, however, sooner than we expected.

-The prettiest sight we have seen in many a day was Mr. E. Laible's plants and flowers being conducted through our streets to his splendid new greenhouse on Pearl street. This addition to our city will, we believe, be highly prized, and well patron-

-Five hundred tickets were sold from here to Ann Arbor on the Fourth, and two hundred for Detroit. Besides, a pleasant, good-natured company went to Bankers and intermediate points on the D. H. & S.W., and quite a company down the river to Belleville, and more still quietly remained

-Friend Watson, of the Franklin House (temperance), Ann Arbor, was on his highheel boots the Fourth. House crowded, tables filled, etc. Everybody who partook of his superb, patriotic dinner, were on their high-heel boots, especially our Light Guard, who were in the best of spirits, bragging on Ann Arbor hospitality.

Supper will be served from 5 to 7 o'clock, after which the social will be in order. No Christ. pains will be spared to make it pleasant and agreeable for all. The proceeds will be de-Ladies' Mission Circle.

of Honor, for the ensuing term: W. H.

Jewett, Dictator; L. C. Wallington, Vice
Dictator; Geo. Yeager, Assistant Dictator;
J. H. Samson, Treasurer; Spencer Goslin,
Reporter; Floyd Burnham, Financial Reporter; W. W. Worden, Guardian; George
Fuller, Guide; J. N. Howland, Chaplain;
F. Green, Sentinel; Wm. Pattison, Medical Examiner; O. E. Thompson, Installing
Officer.

astically engaged in the preparation of his new geometry for the schools and colleges of the country that our readers will have to forego the pleasure of reading a communication from him. He saw with two pairs of eyes, Mrs. Bellows accompaning him. He says that though our Normal is way ahead and recognized as such by the educators in the eastern schools, yet he was much pleased and derived great profit from his visit,

Divorces, in any State, without publicity.

The taste or of treatment of his new geometry for the schools and colleges of the country that our readers will have to forego the pleasure of reading a communication from him. He saw with two pairs of eyes, Mrs. Bellows accompaning him. He says that though our Normal is way ahead and recognized as such by the educators in the eastern schools, yet he was much pleased and derived great profit from his visit,

-Commercial to March 1st, 1879, with premium, \$1.25. The day of grace for new and old subscribers is rapidly passing.

-"The people of Ypsilanti have Ben Josfor the past year been fitting up a balloon, has secured a religious instructor and on July 4th will start from Ann Arbor right up to heaven."—Grand Rapids Post.

It is our painful duty to imform the Post

Sharps' rifle, 1st, On account of lack of notice, giving the Jackson team a decided advantage, and, 2d, In compelling them to try it on at Jackson. August 1st is the day appointed by the Adjutant General.

-Officers elect of the A. O. U. W. Washtenaw Lodge, No. 17: Chas.B. Wilcoxson, M. W.; John Schoff, O.; George E. Oberst, G. F.; V. B. Havens, Recorder; Fred F. Ingram, Financier: John W. Flow--Fawcett to-night at Light Guard Hall. er, Receiver; F. A. Cutler, G.; W. Day, J. W.; John Magle, A. W.; E. Batwell, Physician; W. B. Seymore, Trustee.

> -Capt Allen made a tall and effective, truth telling speech last Monday, in the case of the People vs. Geo. Carr for violation of the Sunday ordinance. He was fined \$25, and appeals the case. George, as we stated not long since, has a fine hotel, and if he will obey the laws strictly, cannot fail of success. "Obedience is better than

-To say to citizens you must support card and billiard rooms or you are not a friend of temperance is cheeky. To say you must do this, or you are not a temperance man or woman, is brazen. To say you must do this or you are an enemy to the temperance cause, is a shameful outrage. And well may every good citizen pause and enquire whither are we drifting?

-It is cheeky for Woodruff, who don't pay any taxes to speak of, to ask an addifriend, that the school meeting is postponed tional appropriation of several thousand dollars to patch up his ignorance. He says in this week's issue:

"We suppose we shall have to continue

We see now where it comes in. But as it happens in this case, we are not the only tax-payer proposed to be ridden.

-We supposed that we had recorded the removal of Mrs. Delia Chase King to Dundee, but a characteristic line from her reminds us of our omission. Mrs. K. is much pleased with her new home on a farm. A fit abode for a poetess. The people of Ypsilanti and vicinity will treasure her memory on account of her many poems published in her book and also the Com-MERCIAL, portraying a heart in love with nature, the beautiful and always upholding

-The July number of the Wide Awake has a beautiful frontispiece, as well as other Michigan Central Railroad. capital illustrations, while story, poetry and fun commend the magazine to the children, the older readers will find their share in partnership. The latter goes to Portsmouth, Mrs. Lillie's second Shakespearean paper, and in No. xviii of the "Poets' Homes" tor will leave many friends in this city and series, in which Charles F. Richardson writes of Joaquin Miller, an excellant portrait accompanying the paper. Only \$2 a year. Conducted by Ella Farman. D. Lothrop & Co., Publishers, Boston.

-At the Democratic County Convention last Tuesday the following delegates were selected to the State Convention. First district-C. Joslin, A.K. Clark, T. J. Swaine, Letters remaining uncalled-for, in Post Myron Webb, Second district—J. L. Burleigh, Alpheus Felch, Haskell Lawaway, Harper, M. D Case, D. A. LeBaron, Charles Whitaker. The following County Committee was elected: Chairman, Peter Tuite; Charles R. Whitman, Myron Webb; Ezekiel M. Cole, Wm. D. Harriman, A. E. Hewitt, Geo W.

-The usual accident occurred in connection with the Fourth of July celebration. By some mismanagement, a charge in the cannon from which was being fired the morning salute, exploded prematurely. At the time of the discharge, Mr. Al. Collar was withdrawing the ramrod, and of course almost the entire load of powder took effect in his hand and wrist, burning them severe-

ly. Mr. Collar can console himself with the thought that his injuries might have been much worse. The accident, however, is not owing to any negligence of his, but to those persons who had control of the

-The death of O. S. Gulley, of Detroit, took us by surprise, though we knew he had not been well. Our acquaintance with him was pleasant and instructive. There have been few, more finished, workmanlike printers in the state than O. S. Gulley. We often went to him for counsel, and never missed it in following his advice. His moral and religious character, was decided and he always stood firmly on the right side. He was a "good man and a just," beloved in the family, church and society. -There will be a lawn social at Rev. His work is done at the age of 55 years, Mr. Richmond's next Wednesday evening. but well done, and he has entered into the rewards of the faithful and true disciple of

-We anticipated a description from the pen of Prof. Bellows last week, of his visit voted to missionary purposes by the Young to the Normal schools of Ontario and of the state of New York, giving his observations as officers of Huron Lodge, No. 214, Knights scenes and incidents; but he is so enthusiof Honor, for the ensuing term: W. H. astically engaged in the preparation of his

-Rev. John A. Wilson has had the title of Doctor of Divinity conferred upon him by Kenyon College, Gambier, Ohio.

-Commercial to March 1st, 1879, with premium, \$1.25. The day of grace for new and old subscribers is rapidly passing.

-The Fourth in Ypsilanti can be booked up in a few sentences. The reading of the Declaration of Independence by Capt. Allen, rung out in clear, silvery tones, was -Very justly, complaint is made by our not a swindle. The oration by Prof. Estarifle team, in competing with the several brook is praised by all as one of his best companies in the First Regiment for the efforts: 1st, Expressing thoughts appropriate to the day; and, 2d, The theme that ought to stir every patriotic heart, temperance. This was a good ways from being a swindle, though addressed to a very slim audience in front of the Band stand. 3d. The grand, soul-inspiring music of our Sextette Band was not a swindle. As to the rest, see the huge posters and the advertisement in the Sentinel. Several hundred dollars were raised, and the only parties that have made anything out of it, so far as heard from, is Woodruff & Co., unless a big balance steals its way into the treasury of the Reform Club in order to perpetuate the

-About two years ago a girl 13 years old abandoned her home in Ontario. Her parents in deep distress searched far and wide for their daughter, her father spending nearly all his means. The girl found her way to Wayne county poor house. Mrs. Lamb, the famous boarding house keeper, found and adopted her. An unusually bright child and apt to learn, a prodigy in music, she sent her to school. Meanwhile she kept the secret lodged in her own breast as to her past history. Becoming uneasy she sent a letter two months since to her parents, but saying "make no effort to find me for it will be an utter failure." But the father had a clue and come right on and found his lost one, taking her home with him. Having made a pleasant visit she yearned for her new Ypsilanti home and has returned to live with Mrs. L. who has been a mother indeed. Many a charming novel has been made up on slim-mer foundations.

ON'T buy a Sewing Machine until you have seen the

For sale by

ROBBINS & SWEET.

Straight Needle. No Shuttle to thread. Simplest and easiest to handle, Runs easily, quietly, and rapidly. Most durable and best made in the world. Call 744-tf

TIME TABLE, MAY. 12th, 1877. GOING EAST.

	Mail.	Day Express	Kal. Accol	Atlanti	Night Expre
CHARLES DE SELECTION	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Chicago Lv.		9 00	4 00		9 00
Michigan City	9 25	11 10	6 35	7 40	11 20
New Buffalo	9 47	11 27	6 57		11 39
The same of the sa		P. M.	等於 然此		A. M.
Niles	10 45	12 15	8 12	9 00	12 35
	P. M.		1		
Kalamazoo	12 33	1 40	10 00	10 26	2 17
Battle Creek	1 27	2 13		11 08	3 15
Mh-11	0.01	0.00		11 0=	0.40
Marshall	2 25	3 00	T1-	11 37	3 49
Alleinn	2 52	0.01	Jack.	A. M.	4 40
Albion	2 92	3 21	Ac.	12 05	4 10
JacksonAr.		4 00	A. M.	12 45	4 50
JacksonLv.	3 45	¥ 00	5 40	14 40	4 90
Chelsea	4 40		6 31		
Dexter	5 00		6 47		
Ann Arbor	5 20	5 10	7 10	2 05	6 28
Ypsilanti	5 38	5 24	7 27	2 20	6 45
Wayne Junction.	6 02	5 45		2 44	7 09
G. T. Junction	6 33	6 15	8 25	3 20	7 45
DetroitAr.	6 45	6 30	8 40	3 35	8 00
200000000000000000000000000000000000000	101	- 00	0 10	001	000

The Grand Rapids Express leaves Ypsilanti, going east, at 10:45 A. M.

GOING WEST.					
	Mail	Day Express.	Jackson Express.	Express.	Pacific Expre
DetroitLv.	A. M. 7 00	A. M. 9 35	о. м. 4 45	P. M. 6 20	P. M.
G. T. Junction	7 15				9 50 10 10
Wayne Junction					
Ypsilanti	8 10				11 04
Ann Arbor	8 30			8 10	11 21
Dexter	8 56		6 53		11 -1
Chelsea	9 15		7 08	8 45	
JacksonAr.		P. M.			A. M.
JacksonLv.	10 20	12 15	8 00	9 40	12 45
Marshall	11 50	1 30	*Kal.	11 03	1 45
	P. M.	3,126	Ac'n.		
Battle Creek	12 19	1 55		11 35	2 10
			A. M.	A. M.	
Kalamazoo	1 13		4 30	12 25	
Niles	3 05		6 30		
Michigan City	4 30				
ChicagoAr	6 55	7 40	10 30	6 45	8 00
*Sunday excepted. ‡Saturday and Sunday excepted. †Daily.					

The Grand Rapids Express leaves Ypsilanti, going west, at 3:51 P. M. H. B. LEDYARD.

HENRY C. WENTWORTH, Gen'l. Pass. and Ticket Agt.,

Detroit, Hillsdale & South-Western Railroad.

ARRIVE AT YPSILANTI. Detroit Express......10:30 A. M. Evening Express 7:40 P. M.

Detroit Express......Arrive 9:50 A. M. Mail.....4:53 P. M.

FINE CHROMO AND FRAME, \$2.00.

BEAUTIFUL BRACKETS,

STACKS OF WALL PAPER

KEYES, next to Post Office.

Picture Frames made in twenty minutes.

noot. Shoe. REPAIR SHO

East end Cross Street Bridge, nearly opposite the Follett House.

All work done in a satisfactory and workmanlike manner. REPAIRING LA-DIES FINE SHOES A SPECIALTY. I have faith to believe I can please the most fastidious.

LEWIS MILLER.

OSMER'S CHEMICAL TABLETS.

Challenge the world for a cheaper, more rapid and effective cure for Harness Galls. Will cure while norses are at work. Each package contains material for more than 100 cases, Price 25 cents. Sold by all Druggists or sent postpaid upon receipt of price. Prepared www.H.OSIMER&CO., 747w4

Somonauk, Ill.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, COUNTY OF WASH-TENAW, ss.
Addison Fletcher vs. David Babcock.
By virtue of a writ of execution issued out of, and under the seal of the Circuit Court for the County of Washtenaw, in the above entitled cause and to me directed and delivered, I did, on the 6th day of June, A. D. 1878, levy upon all the right, title and interest of David Babcock, the defendant in said writ named, in and to the following described real estate, situated in the county of Washtenaw, and State of Michigan, to-wit: All that certain piece or parcel of land situated and being in the township of York, county and state aforesaid, known and described as the east half of the southeast quarter of section number twenty-four (24), in town number four (4) south of range number six (6) east, which above described property I shall sell at public auction to the high est bidder, at the front door of the court house, in the City of Ann Arbor, Washtenaw County, Michigan, (that being the building wherein the Circuit Court for said county is held) on the 21st day of August, A. D. 1878, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day. Dated July 6th, A. D. 1878.

Dated July 6th, A. D. 1878. 747 JOSIAH S. CASE, Sheriff.

CHANCERY SALE.

CHANCERY SALE.

STATE OF MICHIGAN. THE CIRCUIT COURT FOR THE COUNTY OF WASHTENAW. IN CHANCERY. Richard E. Butler, Complainant, vs. William L. Horne and Alice E. Horne, Defendants.

In pursuance and by virtue of a decree made and entered in the above entitled cause, on the third day of January, A. D. 1878, the undersigned, one of the Circuit Court Commissioners in and for said County of Washtenaw, will sell at public vendue, to the highest bidder, at the place of holding the Circuit Court for said county in the city of Ann Arbor, in said county, on 'Tuesday the sixth day of August, A. D. 1878, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, All that parcel of land in the city of Ann Arbor, Michigan, being part of the south west quarter of section twenty-eight, in town two, south of range six east, beginning at the south east corner of land deeded by Ransom S. Smith to Washington Weeks, thence north along the east line thereof eight rods; thence east parallel with the street four rods; thence south parallel to the first mentioned line eight rods; thence west on the north line of the street four rods to the place of beginning, and being lot three in block one on R. S. Smith's map.

Dated June 19th, A. D. 1878.

FRANK EMERICK,

J. WILLARD BABBITT, Circuit Court Comm'r.

SOP'r for Compl't.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, COUNTY OF WASH TENAW, SS.

Orrin Sherman vs. Walter H. Hawkins and Freder ck W. Hawkins. Orrin Sherman vs. Walter H. Hawkins and Frederick W. Hawkins.

By virtue of a writ of execution issued out of and under the seal of the Circuit Court for the county of Washtenaw, Michigan, in the above entitled cause, and to me directed and delivered, I did on the twenteth day of May, A. D. 1878, levy upon all the right, title and interest of the defendants therein named, in and to the following described real estate, to-wit. All that parcel of land in the city of Ypsilanti, Michigan, described as a strip of land thirty-two (32) feet wide off of the East side of lot eighty-two (82), according to the original plat of the village (now City) of Ypsilanti, Washtenaw County, Michigan. Also those certain pieces or parcels of land situated in said city of Ypsilanti, county and state aforesaid, known and described as follows, to-wit: Lots number eighty (80), eighty-one (81), eighty-two (82) and eighty-three (83), according to the original plat of the village (now city) of Ypsilanti; which said property I shall expose for sale at public vendue to the highest bidder, at the court house in the city of Ann Arbor, Washtenaw county, Michigan, on the eighth day of July, A. D. 1878, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day.

Dated May 25th, 1878.

Dated May 25th, 1878. JOSIAH S. CASE, EDWIN F. UHL, Attorney for Plaintiff. Sheriff. 741-747

PROBATE ORDER FOR HEARING FINAL ACCOUNT. STATE OF MICHIGAN, COUNTY OF WASH-

TENAW, 88.

At a session of the Probate Court for the County of Washtenaw, holden at the Probate office in the City of Ann Arbor, on Saturday, the first day of June, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy—ich venty-eight. Present, William D. Harriman, Judge of Probate In the matter of the estate of George S, Capwell

leceased.

James M. Chidister, Administrator of said estate, comes into court and represents that he is now prepared to render his final account as such administra-

pared to render his final account as such administrator.

Thereupon it is ordered, That Monday, the first day of July next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for examining and allowing such account, and that the heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said Court, then to be holden at the Probate Office, in the City of Ann Arbor, in said County, and show cause, if any there be, why the said account should not be allowed: And it is further ordered that said administrator give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said account, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy a copy of this order to be published in the YPSILANTI COMMERCIAL a newspaper printed and circulating in said County, three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

WILLIAM D. HARRIMAN,
WILLIAM G. DOTY, Judge of Probate.
Probate Register.

MORTGAGE SALE.

MORTGAGE SALE.

MORTGAGE SALE.

By mortgage dated the twenty-third day of Novyember, 1876, and recorded on the first day of December 1876, at 11 o'clock a. M., in the office of the Register of Deeds, for the county of Washtenaw, State of Michigan, in liber 55 of mortgages, on page 13, Orson S. Kendrick and Martha Kendrick duly mortgaged to Susan Rice, "all of lot sixty-eight in Cross' addition to the city of Yps1lanti, Michigan, excepting five feet in width from east to west from the south side of said lot to be used as an alley in common between lot sixty-eight and lot sixty-nine, five feet on the north side in width of lot sixty-nine also to be used as an alley, making an alley ten feet in width to be used as an alley making an alley ten feet in width to be used in common by the respective owners of said lots sixty-eight and sixty-nine." The sum of seventy-three dollars and forty cents is claimed to be due on said mortgage at the date of this notice, besides the attorney fee of thirty dollars provided therein, and the further sum of seven hundred dollars with interest at ten per cent. per annum, from vided therein, and the further sum of seven hundred dollars with interest at ten per cent. perannum, from the 23d day of November 1877, is secured by, and will hereafter become due on said mortgage. Default having occurred in a condition of said mortgage by which the power of sale therein contained has beeome operative, notice is hereby given that said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of said mortgaged premises at public vendue to the highest bidder, on the sixth day of August 1878, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon at the court house, in the city of Ann Arbor, in said county.

Dated May 11th, 1878. SUSAN RICE, T. NINDE, Attorney. 739-751

LATH. SHINGLES. HENDERSON & SWEET,

SASH, DOORS, BLINDS, &C.,

EDWARDS & COOPER'S OLD STAND.

DON'T YOU FORGET IT!



THAT THE OLD RELIABLE

"BUCKEYE" REAPER and MOWER

Is as yet at the front and leads them all. Of all that started the race with them, scarcely one is left, and why? Because Simplicity, Durability and Good Workmanship are the essential points in all machinery. Farmers call and see them and I will convince you that it has got more good points than any machine in the market. I have the largest and most complete stock of Agr'l Implements in Eastern Mich. to select from, and sell the cheapest for good pay.

O. E. THOMPSON.

II MILLO OI THIND IN DIMINI !

Is what the Russian Bear wants; A Turkey kept till he can have the whole of it is the only way to suit the English Lion. The miserable old bird has set herself blind on a nest of Mussel Shells, and is not worth a growl, and

FRANK SMITH

Will advertise her no more but assures his friends and customers that he is trying harder than ever before to give them the best of goods at the lowest prices. Pure Paris Green, Pure Drugs, Pure Lead and Oil, Pure Ice Cold Soda Water. The finest stock of

PADRR

In the county. Picture Frames of every kind and size. A lot of China Goods and Bohemian Vases to be sold without regard to cost are a few of the articles that special attention is called to, and that every one should look at before purchasing. Call and see the

IMMENSE STOCK OF GOODS.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS. STATE OF MICHIGAN, COUNTY OF WASHIE

NAW, SS.
Notice is hereby given, that by an order of the Probate Court for the County of Washtenaw, made on the twenty-fourth day of May A. D., 1878, six months from that date were allowed for creditors to present their claims against the estate of Daniel B. Smith to said Probate Court, at the Probate Office, in the City of Ann Arbor, for examination and allowance, on or before the twenty-fifth day of November next, and that such claims will be heard before said Court, on Saturday the twenty-fourth day of August and on Monday the twenty-fifth day of November next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of each of said days.

Dated Ann Arbor, May 24th A. D., 1878.

WILLIAM D. HARRIMAN.

Judge of Probate.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, COUNTY OF WASH

STATE OF MICHIGAN, COUNTY OF WASH TENAW. ss.
Notice is hereby given, that by an order of the Probate Court for the Gounty of Washtenaw, made on the 19th day of June, A. D. 1878, six months from that date were allowed for creditors to present their claims against the estate of Andrew C. Leetch, late of said county, deceased, and that all creditors of said deceased are required to present their claims to said Probate Court, at the Probate Office in the city of Ann Arbor, for examination and allowance, on or before the 19th day of December next, and that such claims will be heard before said Court, on Thursday the 19th day of December and on Thursday the 19th day of December next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon

Dated Ann Arbor, June 19, A. D. 1878.
WILLIAM D. HARRIMAN,
748w5 Judge of Probate.

MORTGAGE SALE.

Default having been made in the conditions of a mortgage executed by William Russell, and Sarah Ann Russell, his wife, to Benjamin Follett, dated Angust 1st, 1863, recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for Washtenaw county, Michigan, in Liber 31, on page 435, on the 30th day of October, 1863, which mortgage was duly assigned to Calvin Simmons, and said assignment duly recorded in said Register's office, in Liber 2 of Assignments of Mortgages, on page 195, on the 14th day of May, 1869, which mortgage was duly assigned by said assignee to Hiram Barker, and said assignment duly recorded in said Register's office, in Liber 2 of Assignments of Mortgages, on page 196, on the 14th day of May, 1869, which mortgage was duly assigned by said last-named assignee to Sarah W. Dickerson, and said assignment duly recorded in said Register's office, in Liber 3 of Assignments of Mortgages, on page 616, on the fifth day of February, 1878, upon which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, Four Hundred and Eighty-eight and 15-100ths Dollars, for principal and interest. of which sum Two Hundred and Fifty-four and 5-100ths Dollars is due and payable to Sarah W. Dickerson, and the balance of said amount to the personal representatives of said Hiram Barker.

Notice is hereby given that on the 16th day of July next, at ten 0'clock in the forenoon, I shall sell at public vendue, to the highest bidder, at the south door of the Court House, in the city of Ann Arbor, in said county, the following described land to satisfy said mortgage, interest and costs, and an attorney's fee of thirty dollars covenanted for therein, to wit: Lot number six hundred and five (605) in Follett, Vought & Holmes' Addition to the village (now city) of Ypsilanti, Washtenaw county, Michigan.

Dated April 18th, 1878.

SARAH W. DICKERSON, Assignee of said Mortgage.

SARAH W. DICKERSON

BABBITT & GRIFFEN,
Attorneys for Assignee.